10 PAGES.

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES.

VOL. XLII....NO. 13,095. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NOT FOR LAZY CHRISTIANS

SING SING'S CAMP MEETING A PLACE FOR ACTIVE WORK.

Services Last from Sunrise Until Long After Sunset—Many Tents and Cottages Occupied and Everything Ready for Rousing Meetings with Large Crowds To-morrow —The Visitor Is Sure of a Warm Welcome and Hospitality—Sixty-Second Year Auspiciously Begun.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—"It has just struck me how this town got its name," said an observant conductor of a trolley car as it reached its terminus at the camp meeting grounds. "When I took the first car out from here this morning at 6 o'clock these people were singing all over the woods. They were still at it every time I returned, and now just hear them—sing, sing, all the time."

When one comes to Sing Sing it is never certain when he will get away. This applies to the camp meeting grounds as aptly as to the granite-boundaried reservation beyond the other end of the village.

The far-famed hospitality of the Methodists is in evidence in fervid form at camp meeting. A visitor with the most shadowy claim to it may have the best the camp affords.

The latchstring hangs out from every cottage and the tent flaps are invitingly open, disclosing within sitting rooms, with bright carpets, pretty hangings, and easy chairs.

The visitor will be led down a rambling path back of the camp to the spring at which Washington and his army gathered vigor before the battle of White Plains.

His creature wants supplied, the visitor need not hunger spiritually. It is in order to start a prayer meeting at any time or place, and however impromptu, it is sure to develop into a well-attended and earnest affair. Momentum at a prayer meeting comes as naturally as breathing. Or, prefering to be a passive rather than an active prayer-meeting participant, one may recline in a convenient hammock and be lulled into a receptive mood by the rustling breeze and the song of birds.

This is the sixty-second year the Methodists have been coming here for camp meeting. They have learned how to make the most of it. In the days of Daniel Drew, who threw himself as earnestly into saving sinners, when that labor engaged him, as he did at other times into material pursuits, the camp was an affair of tents, and it concerned itself solely and strictly with worship. There has been no apparent lessening of religious fervor, but some worldly wisdom has since been added.

The establishment of camps at Sea Cliff and Ocean Grove, where evangelistic work and salt-water bathing were found to be not incompatible, led to a regard for the natural attractions of this place and to the encouragement of good Methodists to come here for health as well as devotion.

Cottages sprang up, which families began to occupy early in June, remaining until October. This secured their attendance at the August camp meeting and resulted in the construction of twenty-two cottages that are used permanently for the warm weather season and in tents built and put up substantially enough for Summer living. There are seventy tents, most of which will be occupied for at least a month.

Besides these accommodations, which shelter about 400 persons, there is a large lodging house, quite as roomy and comfortable as the average good country hotel, for visitors who either prefer that way of living or who remain at camp so short a time that it is not worth while to get a cottage or tent. It is called Brummell Hall, named for A. H. Brummell, President of the Board of Trustees of the Camp Meeting Association. Mr. Brummell lives in the hall.

Then there is a building called the Preachers' Rest, intended for clergymen. It is a two-story structure, with narrow passageways and openings, like staterooms, on either side.

A rope dangles from the roof of the lower porch of the Preachers' Rest. It is not an unusual sight, for ropes hang everywhere, with bells attached to their hidden ends. When one feels like summoning the faithful to join in devotion, a clutch at a convenient dangling rope will serve that purpose. The bell that responds to this tugging may not be always ponderous and solemn, for in a community of this kind all classes and conditions of bells abound. By the time a visitor becomes accustomed, however, to being called brother—a designation as inseparable from the surroundings as is "Kernul" or "Jedge" in Georgia—he gets over mistaking the clanging of bells that attends a day's sojourn at camp for a summons to dinner. Only spiritual repast is served at all hours at camp.

Camp meeting formally opened last night, when everybody turned out to hear Brother Brummell and Brother Samuel E. Tompkins—a Trustee whose trolley cars waft visitors over the village hills to camp in cleanliness for 5 cents, instead of their paying a hackman 50 cents to roll them through a cloud of dust—to speak at a meeting conducted by the Rev. C. E. Miller.

From that time, largely under the same tireless guidance, services of some kind have been in almost continuous progress.

The Rev. Mr. Miller is a young edition of Chaplain McCabe. He can talk all the time and keep everybody interested. When he does not talk he sings. His singing is quite as irresistible as his speech. In some Methodist way he manages to keep it not only clear and strong and in tune, but he carries it along with a swing that makes everybody join in, regardless of vocal training or condition.

This afternoon, when he had attended every variety of meeting and had put in what a less zealous brother would have called and felt to be a hard day's work, he stood in front of the Preachers' Rest, with only a score or so of people in front of him, and began to sing.

The cottagers and occupants of the tents drew near, the white-robed girls turned back in their walk, the elders trooped up the hill from Gen. Washington's spring, the loiterers in the hammocks quit those beds of ease, and a chorus swelled like a diapason through the entire grove, with Brother Miller's trumpet voice leading!

Standing on the promises of Christ, my King,
Thro' eternal ages let His praises ring.
Glory in the highest I will shout and sing,
Standing on the promises of God;
Standing on the promises of God.

Standing, standing,
Standing on the promises of God, my Saviour;
Standing, standing,
I'm standing on the promises of God.

There were regular services to-day at 6 o'clock, at 8, at 10:30, at 1:30, at 2:30, at 4, and at 7:30, in addition to various impromptu services. One of the most interesting of the latter was conducted by F. D. Parent, who took possession of one of the large tents after the regular afternoon services. At this service the Rev. Dr. Morehouse had preached from the text: "For we are laborers together with God." The sermon dealt with the necessity of labor for good, and was regarded as so typical of Dr. Morehouse's own energetic life that Mr. Parent, who is also an endless worker, had to start a prayer meeting right away.

He made it so interesting that, among the others who went into his tent, were several boys, who gave up their play to hear him. The service had not gone on long when the boys dropped on their knees. All present gathered around the boys, and for an hour the scene was one of devout rejoicing.

Mr. Parent is a Canadian by birth and was reared in a Catholic family. His brother became a Protestant minister, and converted others of the family. This was in 1842. Mr. Parent learned the trade of organ building, at which he is still employed, but for many years he has served as an evangelist in house-to-house visits, going wherever he thought he could do good.

He has been doing this kind of mission work at New-Rochelle, and a wealthy lady has offered to build him a chapel there.

While camp meeting has opened, this week's work is regarded as preparatory for a real opening, with rousing, crowded meetings Sunday. The easy accessibility of the camp, now that the cars run there, is relied upon to swell the attendance. It will not surprise those in charge if from 7,000 to 8,000 persons visit camp Sunday and take part in the meetings.

Services will be practically continuous all day, with the Rev. Dr. Morehouse and the Rev. Mr. Miller leading, assisted by the Rev. J. V. Saunders, the Rev. James M. Bergar, the Rev. Robert Kerr, Trustees A. H. Brummell, Samuel E. Tompkins, and Samuel C. Haight; Layman William Leonard of St. James's Church, New-York, and reinforcements, clerical and lay, from the Scandinavian churches and from the Hudson River towns.

All next week is expected to be busy and fruitful. Tuesday will be children's day. Thursday has been fixed for an old-fashioned love feast and revival. The meeting will last for ten days.

"With all the work before us at this meeting," said the Rev. Mr. Kerr, speaking for the clergy, "it is more true than ever that a lazy man cannot be a Christian."

BACK TO BUZZARD'S BAY.

The President Quietly Left Washington Yesterday—Statement of His Reasons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Not until this afternoon did the members of Congress learn that the President had left the city early this morning, instead of deferring his departure until this afternoon, as had been announced in the papers of yesterday and to-day.

Many members of Congress who had hoped to be able to see him for a moment before he left, were, of course, disappointed, and some of them were more than disappointed to-night, when they learned that no nominations are to be taken up while the President is away. They at once reached the conclusion that the business of nominating will not be attended to while the proposition to repeal the Sherman law is pending.

The facts about the President's health were stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning. If he had simply announced that he was ill and in need of rest and then had gone away, his friends are of the opinion that he would have made all the announcement to the people that might be considered requisite. The statement given to the press was left at the White House when the President and Secretary Lamont left at 6:30 this morning. It was not supplied to the press until this afternoon, after the afternoon papers were published. In that way the chance of calling together the reporters in New-York to meet him was avoided. The President was in New-York before it was known in Washington that he had gone away.

The members of the Cabinet, excepting Secretaries Morton, Smith, and Herbert, are all out of the city to-night, and Mr. Herbert will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia to see the launching of the Minneapolis. Congress will be left to itself next week. There will be no excuse for visits to the White House or the departments, for there will be no one in either of those places to attend to members who have constituents anxious to be put in office. There will be an uninterrupted opportunity to listen to reasoning on the silver question.

The President's statement is as follows:

"My absence from the capital at this time may excite some surprise, in view of my intense interest in the subject now awaiting the determination of Congress. Though my views and recommendations have already been officially submitted to that body, and though I am by no means certain I could further aid in bringing about the result which seems so necessary, it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could remain at the scene of action. But whether I am here or elsewhere, I shall look with hope and confidence to the action of those upon whom the responsibility now rests for relieving our people from their present dangers and difficulties.

"I am going back to my Summer home at the seashore because I am not sufficiently rested from the strain to which I have been subjected since the 4th of March to fit me again to assume the duties and labors which await me here. I have been counseled by those whose advice I cannot disregard that the further rest I contemplate is absolutely necessary to my health and strength. I shall remain away during the month of August, and shall devote myself to rest and outdoor recreation.

"My day's doings will be devoid of interest to the public, and I shall be exceedingly pleased if I can be free from the attentions of newspaper correspondents."

President Cleveland passed through New-York yesterday on his way to Buzzard's Bay. He arrived at the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 12:42 o'clock, accompanied by Secretary of War Lamont and the Rev. William Cleveland. He was met at the station by Mr. Soutford of the Albany Day Line Steamship Company.

The party was driven to the Victoria Hotel, where the President remained in his room with Secretary Lamont until 3:30 o'clock. Then he, with Mr. Lamont, was driven to the residence of Dr. Joseph D. Bryant.

Mr. Cleveland, with Dr. Bryant, went to the Fall River Line pier, where he went on board the Puritan, and retired immediately to the stateroom which had been reserved for him. It was the foremost compartment on the hurricane deck—the one generally occupied by the President of the company.

Dr. Bryant, who is accompanying Mr. Cleveland to Buzzard's Bay, took charge of all the details of the trip. He would say nothing about the President except in answer to a question about his health, which he said was "very good." Dr. Bryant expects to remain at Buzzard's Bay for two weeks or more. The Puritan left her dock at 5:30 P. M.

The President said he had nothing to add to the statement which he had given to the newspapers in Washington.

Yellow Fever on Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service to-night received a telegram from President Inge of the Mobile (Ala.) Quarantine Board stating that the British bark Gelenora arrived at the Fort Morgan Quarantine Station with two cases of yellow fever on board. One will probably die to-night. Two died at sea.

President of the Board of Health Hargis, at Pensacola, Fla., to-night advised Dr. Wyman by telegraph that no additional cases of yellow fever had been reported in that city, nor any of a suspicious character.

Ice Cream Factory Burned.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Bruna Ice Cream Company's factory, one of the oldest and largest in the country, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The factory was running night and day, supplying the seashore, and the loss on this account will be heavy.

May Have Been Murdered.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the Passaic River, near the Goffle Road, at noon. The woman's clothing was torn and her face battered. Murder is suspected.

Only $18 to Chicago and Return via Picturesque Erie Lines.—Next special excursion train leaves New-York, Chambers Street, 10:15 A. M. Aug. 15; arrives Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions will be run on Aug. 21 and Sept. 2, 6, and 12.—Adv.

MR. MUSER KILLED HIMSELF

LOSSES IN SPECULATION THE SUPPOSED CAUSE.

There Was a Bullet Hole in His Right Temple and a Pistol Beside Him When Found—Had Dealt Heavily in Chicago Gas and General Electric Stocks—His Credit Was Good—Owned a Charming Home at Suffern, N. Y., and Was a Popular Clubman.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—There is little doubt that Richard Muser, the lace importer of New-York, who was found dying near his lodge gate here early yesterday, committed suicide.

There was a bullet wound in his right temple and by his side lay a revolver.

The body was first discovered by Superintendent Mapes, a prominent member of the Methodist Church here, and the mystery which at first surrounded the case was due to his reluctance to tell the family the circumstances of his discovery.

Mr. Muser arose about 6 A. M. yesterday and went out, apparently for a stroll about his beautiful estate. On his way he met and talked for a few minutes with one of his employes.

"I am feeling ill," he said. "I have a pain in my head." Mr. Muser had frequently complained of such pains.

He continued his walk and was neither seen nor heard of again until he was found in a dying condition. He had intended going to New-York by an early train in accordance with a telegram he had sent to his secretary. His carriage was at the door at the appointed hour, but he did not appear, and one of his men called him, thinking he was near at hand. There was no answer, and there was at once a suspicion that something was wrong.

A search party started out, and it was not long before Mr. Muser was found lying unconscious on the grass near his lodge gate.

Physicians were promptly called, and Mr. Muser was taken to the house. He lived twelve hours, but was unconscious all the time.

Mrs. Muser was in New-York. She was notified of her husband's condition, but could not arrive here until after his death.

As to the reason for Mr. Muser's suicide, his friends have different opinions, the general one being that heavy losses in speculation made him despondent and desperate.

Mr. Muser's home, known as the Grosbeek place, is one of the handsomest residences in Rockland County. He took great pride in this property, and was a generous and frequent entertainer during the season.

He leaves a wife and three children. The eldest child, Elsie, aged sixteen, was terribly shocked by her father's death. She is a sufferer from heart disease, and it is feared the shock may cause her death. The other children are twelve and eight years old respectively.

The news of Mr. Muser's suicide was a great surprise to the townspeople of Suffern, with whom he was very popular.

Many of the friends and business acquaintances of Mr. Muser in this city were satisfied as soon as they heard of his mysterious death that he had committed suicide. Business troubles of a very serious nature, they say, had made him desperate.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Life Insurance Company. Last Wednesday afternoon he attended a meeting of the Trustees. He was by nature a man of jovial disposition, and at the meeting he seemed unusually buoyant and spirited. While talking with Mr. Muser one of the Trustees said:

"Well, how are you getting through the money tightness on the Street?"

"I'm not getting through it at all," was Mr. Muser's answer. "I'm 'out' of Wall Street."

The gentleman to whom this remark was made now sees its significance, he says, and declares he has learned that Mr. Muser was "cleaned out" in the Street. He is known to have been a heavy speculator, and is said to have had big holdings in Chicago Gas and General Electric. In the recent raid on these two stocks he is said to have been a very heavy loser.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called yesterday afternoon at the office of E. C. Benedict & Co., who are among the largest handlers of Chicago Gas stock, and asked them whether they knew of any unfortunate deals of Mr. Muser's in that stock.

"I do not think Mr. Muser was a loser in Chicago Gas," said F. H. Benedict. "On the contrary, I know he was a winner. He held a considerable amount of it bought when it was down. It went up a little, but the financial situation looked bad. Mr. Muser, never a plunger, always conservative, became scared a bit and sold out. But even at the price he sold I know he made something like $100,000. If he had been a loser in Gas I should have known of it.

"And even if he did lose, I see no financial motive for suicide. Mr. Muser was a man who had many stanch business friends. He was not only a man of thorough probity, but had in his own right a very large fortune and had an uncle who was worth more than a million.

"There are dozens of men from whom he could have had a half million—yes, a million, if he had asked for it."

Those who attribute Mr. Muser's suicide to financial losses say, on the other hand, that he did make a winning in Chicago Gas but lost it all and much more in the same stock and in General Electric; some say as much as $110,000. The firm of Muser Brothers, at 467 Broome Street, is one of the largest lace-importing houses in the country. The partners were Richard, Curt, and Frederick W. Muser. The brothers live in Brussels, Belgium. The firm is capitalized at $400,000 and was due to dissolve Oct. 31 next.

The store was closed yesterday, as a notice on the door stated, "in consequence of the death of Richard Muser."

Socially, Mr. Muser was very popular. He was a member of the Manhattan Club, the Union League Club, and the Tuxedo Club.

The funeral will be held from the residence of Louis Becker, a relative of Mr. Muser, in Bergenwood Avenue, Weehawken, at 11:30 A. M. to-morrow. The burial will be in the Weehawken Cemetery.

To Assess Water-Shed Damages.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Aug. 11.—With the view of effecting an early payment for the lands and other property taken or destroyed by Commissioner of Public Works Daly in Westchester County for the water sheds, in the endeavor to increase and keep pure New-York City's water supply, Corporation Counsel Clark of New-York City will apply to Justice Dykman, sitting at White Plains, Sept. 23, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal to decide upon the amounts the city should pay.

President Palmer at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Ex-Senator Palmer, President of the World's Fair Commission, is with his family here. He was given a reception by the Mayor and Common Council this afternoon.

To-night he was serenaded by the beach band. President Palmer has promised to deliver an address at the national services in the Asbury Park Auditorium Sunday afternoon.

CALISAYA LA RILLA HAS NO RESEMblance in name, appearance, or taste to any other. —Adv.

MISS TOWLE MAY SUE SANFORD.

Justice Hogan Says She Freely Signed the Agreement Not to Bring Suit.

Miss Mary E. Towle, who was charged in Jefferson Market Police Court Thursday by Henry E. Sanford, a jeweler at 823 Broadway, with stealing a ring from his store and who was released by Justice Hogan after signing a paper agreeing not to sue Mr. Sanford for false arrest, is at St. Joseph's Home, 110 Congress Street, Brooklyn.

She told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening that she was considering the advisability of suing Mr. Sanford.

"My employers, J. G. Johnson & Co.," said she, "advise me to sue Sanford. It was an outrage from beginning to end. I am going to take legal advice in the matter. As I signed a release exonerating Sanford, I may not be able to sue him."

Justice Hogan was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening and asked whether he had made the signing of the paper by Miss Towle a condition governing her release.

"I did not compel the girl to sign the paper," said Justice Hogan. "In fact, when she seemed reluctant at first about signing it, I called her over to me and told her plainly she was not compelled to sign. It was an entirely voluntary act on her part.

"Mr. Sanford was sure the girl took a moonstone ring from his tray. He said he saw it in her hand. The only thing she said in defense was: 'If I stole your ring, why don't you find it on me? I have been searched and you didn't get it, did you?'

"Mr. Sanford said to me, 'I don't want to be hard on this young girl. This may be her first offense. I am willing to drop the case. But I don't care to have any trouble about it afterward. I don't want her to presume on my leniency and bother me afterward by a suit for false imprisonment. If she will sign a release paper I will let her go.'

"Now, if Mr. Sanford had insisted on his complaint, I would have been obliged to hold the girl. I told her of his proposition, and she seemed perfectly willing to accede to it. She started at once to sign the paper, and then I warned her of what she was doing.

"A strange thing about her story was that at first she said she wanted to buy a ring of Mr. Sanford. When only 5 cents were found on her she said she only visited his place to look at some rings with a view to buying later."

JEREMIAH DEVLIN DIES SUDDENLY.

Heart Disease Carries Off the Last of the Five Brothers of Clothing Fame.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Jeremiah Devlin of Devlin & Co., clothiers, New-York City, died suddenly here this morning. He was nearly eighty years old. He was occupying the Blanchard place at 288 Palisade Avenue.

He arose early to go down stairs and had gone as far as the landing when he dropped dead from heart disease. He had not been complaining of feeling ill, and had seemed to be in ordinary health. He had lived here since last October.

Jeremiah Devlin was the last member of the five Devlin brothers of the famous old-time clothing firm of this city. Mr. Devlin was in the Union Square store of the firm on Wednesday. He seemed in excellent health. He had been failing for some six months but no more so than his advanced age made natural.

For several years Mr. Devlin had passed much time in Europe. He last returned about a year ago, when he appeared hale and hearty.

Mr. Devlin had a notable business career. He was one of the old-style New-York merchants, and the firm has been one of the best known in the city for half a century.

The firm, first known as D. & J. Devlin, was founded at Nassau and John Streets by Daniel J. Devlin in 1843. He came here from Louisville, Ky. At the same time Jeremiah Devlin came from Ireland and joined his brother in the business. In 1854 they removed to Broadway and Warren Street.

Jeremiah Devlin then withdrew from the firm. In 1863 Daniel J. Devlin retired as a general partner and became a special partner, and Jeremiah again entered the firm, becoming its head. In 1861 the firm opened a branch store at Grand Street and Broadway, which was continued until 1879, when it was consolidated with the Warren Street store. Since that time the firm, which is now a stock company, has been at Union Square. The original firm, known as D. & J. Devlin, was changed to Devlin & Co. in 1854.

Jeremiah Devlin, when in his fiftieth year, married Miss Mulholland, a lady much younger than himself. They had ten children, nine of whom are living. Two, Mr. Devlin's eldest son and a daughter, are now homeward bound from a visit to Ireland. They are expected on the Cunard liner Aurania, due here to-morrow.

Mr. Devlin was always a stanch Democrat, but never held office. He was a zealous churchman, and was one of the original Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Catholic Protectory. He was also for many years Trustee of the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank. His wife is still living. He leaves a comfortable fortune, largely invested in real estate in this city. His brothers, Daniel J., who was once City Chamberlain; Michael, William, and Philip, are all dead.

NEW-YORK POST OFFICE NEEDS.

Postmaster Dayton Looking Into the Question of Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Postmaster Dayton of New-York came to Washington to-night on the Congressional limited and went to the Shoreham. When he was here last month he explained to the Secretary of the Treasury the great need of the New-York Post Office in the matter of ventilating apparatus. Lately a survey of the existing appliances had been made and Mr. Dayton is anxious to know whether the cost of the proposed improvements is within the limits of the fund set apart for such purposes.

He sent his card to the room of acting Secretary Curtis, who has charge of this matter, but was unable to see him to-night. Mr. Dayton will call at the Treasury Department to-morrow, when the question of expenses will be fully discussed.

To Secure Work for Veterans.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—The nine Grand Army posts of Hudson County have formed a general association to promote the interests of veterans, and particularly to secure work for such of them as are out of employment. The organization will be known as the Hudson County Grand Army of the Republic's Advisory Committee.

It will be composed of three delegates from each post. There are 2,300 veterans in the county, only 1,100 of whom are enrolled in the posts, and an effort is to be made to induce the others to join.

The officers of the new county association are John G. Fisher President, J. H. Sleaman Vice President, William H. Black Treasurer, and Thomas J. Armstrong Secretary.

Body of a Drowned Soldier Recovered.

ST. GEORGE, S. I., Aug. 11.—The body of Private John Mahoney, a soldier from Fort Hamilton, was found on the beach near Fort Wadsworth this evening by a sentry. Several days ago Mahoney and three companions were rowing in the Narrows. Their boat was upset by the tow line of a passing tugboat. Mahoney was drowned. The others were rescued. Coroner Hughes took charge of the body and will hold an inquest.

Robert Dudley Winthrop Improving.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 11.—Robert Dudley Winthrop, who is lying at the clubhouse of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, at Westbury, ill with concussion of the brain, resulting from his accident in the polo field Saturday, is improving. His condition is better to-night than at any time since his fall from his pony. His mother and brothers continue in attendance upon him, and have now hopes of his early recovery.

HUNDREDS SAW THEM DROWN

THREE GIRLS LOST THEIR LIVES IN NEWARK BAY.

They Were on a Log that Carried Them Out Beyond Their Depth and None of Them Could Swim—A Fourth, Who Had on a Life Preserver, Got to Shore—Said that a Man in a Boat Rowed Over Two as They Rose and Made No Effort to Save Them.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The bodies of three young girls, who were drowned while bathing in Newark Bay yesterday, were to-day recovered by dredgers. They were taken to the homes of their families in West Forty-third Street.

This sad happening has caused general sorrow. The three young girls were daughters of families who have lived as neighbors for years, and their bereavement is taken as a common grief by the entire neighborhood. Arrangements are already being made to have the three bodies buried together on Sunday, and the funeral will bring out hundreds of mourners.

The three girls, Ella Johnson, Lizzie Pond, and Edith Flay, had been playmates together since childhood. They, with Dollie Black, who lived on the same block, started out Thursday for an outing. Salter's Pavilion, on Newark Bay, was selected as the place where they should enjoy themselves.

The girls wanted to bathe, and they secured bathing suits. None of them could swim. Dollie Black, the only one who was saved, accepted one of the life preservers which the keeper of the bath houses offered to them. The others refused them, saying that they would not go beyond their depth.

The other girls all laughed at Dollie Black for wearing the life preserver, for there were rowboats about and ropes were run out from the beach. There were many other bathers in the water.

The girls splashed around for a time. Then a big log which was floating down with the current happened to come their way and they threw their arms around it.

They did not notice that the log was moving. It did move out into deep water. Ella Johnson happened to let go of it. She sank. As she came to the surface she shouted to the other girls that they had got over their depth. She grabbed hold of Lizzie Pond and Edith Flay, and the three of them sank. The log went on with the tide.

Dollie Black, who had the life preserver on, got to shore with the assistance of a man who was bathing. She could not sink with the life preserver on, and he simply pushed her back into shallow water.

Of what happened to the three unfortunate girls who lost their lives different stories are told, and one of them causes great indignation against a man who it is said might have saved two of them.

This man is Fred Townsend of Avenue B and Thirty-sixth Street. He was rowing around in a boat at the time of the drowning. It is stated by witnesses that he rowed his boat directly over two of the struggling girls. He is in Buffalo now, having left this city yesterday morning. His family say he left town simply because he had made arrangements to go on a vacation.

The story of the drowning of the three girls, as told by Elizabeth Clark, a young woman who was rowing a boat near by at the time and by other witnesses, is that Townsend, who was rowing around in a yellow boat, was within a few feet of the girls when they let go of the log. Miss Clark and others shouted to him to go to the assistance of the girls. He pulled his boat toward them. The witnesses say he rowed over the girls.

Miss Clark says she shouted to Townsend to jump in and save the girls, and that he answered he could not swim, and was afraid if he jumped overboard the heavy boots he wore would cause him to sink.

Then he began, the witnesses say, looking over the side of his boat, and shouted back that he could see the girls in the water. He did not jump over, though, and when other boats arrived at the spot the bodies had disappeared.

Witnesses of the terrible affair say that intelligent action on the part of those in a position to lend aid would have saved the lives of at least two of the girls, Miss Pond and Miss Fay.

Miss Clark says she thinks she could have saved the life of one or more of the girls herself had it not been that she felt sure that the man in the yellow boat who was nearer the spot than she was, would do more efficient service. She says, though, that he acted as if he was dazed.

BROODED OVER A CHILD'S DEATH.

Reporter James Drysdale Takes His Life After Witnessing a Distressing Accident.

James Drysdale, aged thirty-six, who had been a reporter on newspapers of this city, was found dead at 7 o'clock last night in a chair in his home, 301 East Eighty-fourth Street, with his throat cut from ear to ear. On the floor lay a small penknife.

Mr. Drysdale was found by his niece, Louisa Earle, who notified his aged father and mother. Dr. W. P. Pulley of 227 East Eighty-sixth Street was called and pronounced it a case of suicide.

Mr. Drysdale had suffered from consumption and of late had been despondent.

Thursday a child fell from a window near his home and was killed. This accident, of which he was a witness, made him unusually gloomy. The brooding over this distressing sight is supposed to have accentuated his despondency until he took his life.

DEATH OF AN INSANE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Mordaugh, Once House Surgeon of Flatbush Asylum, Dies as a Patient.

Dr. Edward F. Mordaugh, at one time house surgeon of the Incurable Hospital, Flatbush, died in that institution early yesterday morning.

Dr. Mordaugh was only thirty-five years old, and until his mind collapsed was well known as a man about town in Brooklyn. He was a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital. He made diseases of the brain a specialty, and was regarded by local physicians as an authority on such matters.

Until his incarceration in the asylum, two years ago, Dr. Mordaugh lived, with his wife and child, at 702 Union Street, but his family have since gone West. His mother lives in Brooklyn, but her address is not known.

Undertaker George Henderson of 62 Myrtle Avenue took charge of Dr. Mordaugh's body. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

Coal Miners Refuse to Work.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.—There were no new developments at Briceville and Coal Creek to-day. The strike is still on and the end is not in sight. The mine owners seem very determined and say that they are not compelled to mine coal at a loss. The miners are just as obdurate and declare that they will not work at the proposed 20 per cent. reduction.

Every mine at Coal Creek and Briceville is closed except that of the Knoxville Iron Company, which employs convicts.

The striking miners thus far are remaining quiet, and show no disposition to make trouble.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway on Saturday, Aug. 12; Wednesday, Aug. 16, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, N. Y. —Adv.

GEN. HAMILTON ALWAYS ERRATIC.

But His Neighbors Were Surprised at the Proceedings Against Him.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 11.—The publication this morning of the domestic infelicities of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, a lifelong resident of this village, was a surprise to the majority of the citizens, but there were a number who had been looking for something of this sort.

All, however, were surprised at the form the matter had taken. They were not expecting proceedings to have the General adjudged a lunatic, although they knew him to be erratic. That he and his wife were not living on the best of terms had been an open secret, but that his eccentricities were anything more than the result of advancing years they had no suspicion

He was always regarded as a somewhat pompous individual, fond of display, the wearing of medals commemorative of this, that, and the other thing. But his neighbors attributed this to his consciousness of having descended from the illustrious Alexander Hamilton.

Gen. Hamilton was proud also of his descent from the wealthy Dutch family of van den Heuvel, which owned such a large tract of land on Manhattan Island. He had named his residence "Den Heuvel," and when he wrote for the press, which he often did, a few years ago, he signed the articles "Den Heuvel." Everybody knew who that meant, just as well as though he had signed his full name.

Some of the residents this morning recalled his connection with the purchase of "The Tin Soldier." This was what the people called a metal soldier's figure, which had been purchased through his instrumentality seven or eight years ago, to be placed on a handsome granite pedestal in the Rural Cemetery, and to be known as a soldiers' monument. The committee, of which he was a member, had been instructed to purchase a genuine bronze figure of a soldier. This was found nicely bronzed and it was purchased. The Grand Army men, when they discovered the deception that had been practiced upon them, raised a howl of indignation and threatened to pull it down. Better advice prevailed and it was quietly removed and stored until two years ago, when it was presented to the Board of Education of the Sing Sing free schools, and now adorns the second soldiers' monument in Nelson Park, opposite the Park Schoolhouse in that city, as an object lesson in patriotism for the children. It is a handsome figure, but it was not the bronze statue which had been ordered. The Tarrytown pedestal now bears a real bronze figure of a soldier, with which all are satisfied.

The General has always been regarded as a ladies' man. He would even go out of his way to be attentive to the fair sex, and, as Generals and descendants of Alexander Hamilton are not too numerous, his attentions were generally graciously received.

The General is stopping with his son and namesake, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., at Lyon's Plain, Conn.

BOURKE COCKRAN VICTORIOUS.

He Need Not Remove the Stone Wall with Which He Closed a Country Road.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 11.—The Sandy Hollow road question, over which Congressman Bourke Cockran and his neighbor at his Summer home, Port Washington, J. H. Bunnell, have been at war for months, has ended. Mr. Cockran is victorious. The Commissioners appointed by County Judge Garrettson to pass upon the merits of the dispute filed their reports to-night, deciding that the road which Mr. Cockran closed with a stone wall, and which Mr. Bunnell, Mrs. Sarah Clark, and Mr. Vaulk fought to have reopened, was not a public necessity.

Mr. Cockran is in Washington participating in the Congressional silver debate, hence does not know of his victory. Counsel for the petitioner, Messrs. Sammis & Birck of 6 Wall Street, New-York, will probably receive a copy of the report to-morrow.

The Commissioners are John O'Donnell, Jamaica; Joseph Fitch, Flushing, and James H. Quinlan, Flushing. The question has been at issue for some months, and about 100 persons have testified.

The road in dispute zigzagged through Mr. Cockran's property, and when he closed it he closed what was, for the three petitioners, a short cut to the bay shore. He offered as a substitute a road upon the other side of his property known as the Quaker Hill Road. In the estimation of the Commissioners the latter road is of greater public value than the one closed by Mr. Cockran.

E. J. PHELPS IS HOME AGAIN.

Among the Passengers of the Paris—She Did Not Lower the Record.

The American liner Paris, which reached Quarantine shortly before midnight last night, will not earn any new laurels on this trip. As she broke the record on her last westward voyage, it was not expected that she would have the phenomenal luck to do it again on this trip, and therefore no one was very much disappointed when she was signaled off Fire Island last night nearly three hours behind the time she should have been there to equal her record.

Her actual time is 6 days 12 hours and 10 minutes. The record between this port and Southampton is 6 days 9 hours and 37 minutes.

Among the passengers of the Paris, who will be landed this morning, are E. J. Phelps, one of the American Counsel before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration; Major A. H. Bagneld, Percy McElrath, United States Consul to Turin; Shegoi Atrushi Matsura, Lieut. H. S. Rogers, Major H. C. L. Holden, Col. Daniel Hungerford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Sherman, and William C. Reick, city editor of the New-York *Herald*.

The Loss of the Straits of Gibraltar.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—Capt. Peter Ross of the lost steamship Straits of Gibraltar has reached St. John's, N. F. He says his ship struck on the southern end of Belle Isle at 1 o'clock Monday, July 31. Her bows were crushed in, the land being precipitous. The ship slid off again and was headed for St. John's.

The full extent of the damage was not discovered at the time of the accident. The water gained on them so rapidly about midnight that the boats were got out and she was abandoned. The men remained by the ship until Tuesday morning and then made for land. The vessel went to the bottom soon afterward.

Her crew were in the boats thirty-four hours and suffered considerably from exposure.

Pharmacists Off to the World's Fair.

A large delegation of pharmacists of this city and vicinity started from Jersey City last night for Chicago. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Seabury, Prof. E. H. Bartley, Prof. Schumpf, and Dr. Monday. The party will spend a short time in Washington.

Pharmacists' Week at the World's Fair will begin with the opening meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association on Monday next at 10 A. M. The association has a membership of 5,000, and numbers in its ranks all the prominent teachers of pharmacy and chemistry in the United States and Canada.

The Campania's Quick Trip.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Campania, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, made the passage from Sandy Hook Lightship to Queenstown in 5 days 18 hours 42 minutes. Dense fogs were met on the Banks. Speed had to be reduced for nine hours. Daily runs: 442, 491, 434, 491, 475, 483. Total, 2,816.

THE SILVER CONTEST OPENED

TWO WEEKS FOR DISCUSSION AND THEN A VOTE.

Both Sides Gratified by the Prompt and Amicable Arrangement—The Procedure Practically that Proposed by Mr. Cockran—The Discussion Begun Upon a Repeal Bill Introduced by Mr. Wilson—All Sides Represented in the Debate —Outlook for Repeal in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—It is difficult to say whether the successful opening of the silver fight in the House or the departure of the President excites the most interest and conversation in Washington to-night.

The fact that the discussion on the silver question has been opened, and with a most amicable arrangement by the repeal men and the advocates of free coinage, is gratifying to both sides to the arrangement, which is essentially that outlined in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, and, after all, with some modifications, the proposition made by Mr. Cockran, and so fiercely condemned before it was understood or any attempt had been made to perfect it. The question of insisting upon the initiative measure may not have occurred to Mr. Cockran, but it was sure to have been insisted upon as soon as the time came to consider the order of business. The readiness with which the friends of Mr. Bland yielded that point is proof enough of their estimation of its immateriality to them.

The discussion to-day, for the most part, was temperate and within bounds, excepting, however, one coarse remark from Mr. Lafe Pence (Populist, Col.) that did not tend to improve the current opinion of Coloradian eccentricity.

The worriment of the Republicans, including Mr. Reed, as to how the time in the House was to be divided was made light of, and the Republicans were invited to contemplate the proposition that the House was able by a majority to take care of itself. Both sides and all shades of opinion can be heard in fourteen days, and no Republican will be shut out. As a matter of fact, it is probable that after six days the speeches will be but repetitions of those that have been delivered.

Gen. Sickles, who is impatient because so much time has been set aside for speechmaking, was favorable to a proposition to sit continuously until time equal to fourteen days of ten hours each had been consumed. "I am willing to sit here, despite the personal inconvenience, day in and day out, and have my grub brought to me, so that we can finish up the debate and get to the vote that will help to re-establish the confidence that has flown. Some of my constituents have sent me bills to be introduced. I have told them that I will not introduce any bill to incumber the desks or committees of the House until the business for which we were called together is completed. Then we can take our time in log-rolling river and harbor bills, or whatever else may be introduced, that may be either passed or killed. This is no time to be bothered about public-building bills. What we are here for is to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, and we ought to get right at it."

Now that the discussion has begun in the House on what is announced as a bill having the sanction of the Administration, it is assumed that the energies of the Senators who are trying to help out the Administration will be directed to bring out the same bill in the Senate and asking to the silver Senators to agree to an arrangement similar to that accepted by the free-coinage men in the House. It would be manifestly absurd and confusing for the Administration to have two bills differing from each other. It will be unreasonable for the silver Senators to refuse such terms as Mr. Bland has accepted in the House.

To be sure, Mr. Teller feels that by refusing any agreement he may be able to talk the proposed repeal bill to death. But if Mr. Voorhees should introduce the Wilson bill, and the Senate should keep on discussing it aimlessly for weeks and after the House had passed it in some form acceptable to a majority of that body, public attention would be directed to the Senate with such intensity that the opponents would be profoundly impressed and the others induced to depart from the custom adhered to to prevent the passage of the Force bill, and drive through a closure rule in spite of opposition from the silver-producing States.

The danger has been from the first in the Senate. A bill to repeal outright may get through the House, but if it should be beaten, silver men of the House would encourage any resistance to a change in the rules of the Senate that the repeal advocates might propose. As was pointed out during the discussion of the Force bill, and when it was proposed by the Republicans to add a closure rule to the standing rules, it will be just as practicable to talk forever against a change of the rules as it will to talk indefinitely against the repeal bill. By either way a vote can be prevented and it will only need a few robust speakers to keep the floor continuously or in turn to wear out the most determined advocate of repeal.

THE HOUSE BEGINS ITS WORK.

Preliminaries Quickly Arranged and the Long Debate Begun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Although the silver and anti-silver leaders were engaged about two hours this morning in matters relating to the proposed programme, the agreement for a general debate, to be followed by a vote, was reached in less than ten minutes after the two sides came together.

This is the way the matter was settled. Mr. Bland of Missouri, Judge Culberson of Texas, Judge Boatner of Louisiana, Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, and other free-silver advocates got together in the room of the House Judiciary Committee at 10 o'clock and began the work of drawing up a proposition to be submitted to the repeal people.

Mr. Cockran, Mr. Fitch, Gen. Tracey, and other members of the New-York delegation; Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, Mr. Rayner of Maryland, and most of the other gentlemen who took part in the conference last night at the house of Mr. Carlisle met in the room of the Naval Committee in readiness to meet the silver men and submit the proposition which was agreed to last night and which was reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning.

About 11 o'clock Mr. Bland and his associates made their appearance. There was surprise on the part of the advocates of repeal when the propositions were compared. They had asked for a ten days' debate, to be followed by a vote. The silver men wanted fourteen days. This was practically the only point of difference between the two propositions. The repeal men were too much delighted to quarrel over this question of extra time. Inside of ten minutes after Mr. Bland came into the room the preliminary contest over the silver question was happily settled.

It was agreed that the plan decided upon should go to the House in the form of a special order from the Committee on Rules.

providing for the immediate consideration of the question in this order: The bill to be taken up to be one for repeal of the Sherman law, subject to amendments, which will come in the form of propositions for free coinage of silver at various ratios up to 20 to 1, and for the substitution of the Bland law; the debate on the whole proposition to last fourteen days, at the expiration of which time voting shall begin.

The conferrees decided also that if there was any disposition shown in the House to prevent the carrying out of this plan a proposition should be brought in at once for the adoption of the rules of the last House, including closure, so that the order of business could be enforced. It was also decided that Mr. Wilson of West Virginia should offer the bill repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and that Mr. Bland should present the agreement for the conduct of the House in the consideration of the measure. Mr. Bland desired it understood, however, that the silver men would offer their bill not as an amendment, but as a substitute.

As soon as routine was disposed of in the House, the programme arranged by the conferrees was carried out. Mr. Wilson offered the repeal bill and asked for its immediate consideration.

It provides for the repeal of that portion of the act of July 14, 1890, which authorizes the purchase of silver bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that "this act shall not impair or in any manner affect the legal-tender qualities of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined, and it is declared that the United States shall maintain the parity of the two metals, gold and silver, at the established or such other ratio as shall be established by law."

Mr. Bland then read the proposition which had been accepted by the silver and anti-silver leaders. Here it is in full:

"It is ordered by the House that House bill No. 1 shall be taken up for immediate consideration and considered for fourteen days. During such consideration, night sessions may be held, for debate only, at the request of either side. The daily sessions to commence at 11 A. M. and continue until 5 P. M. Eleven days of the debate on the bill to be given to general debate under the rules of the last House regulating general debate, the time to be equally divided between the two sides, as the Speaker may direct. The last three days of debate may be devoted to the consideration of the bill and the amendments, as herein provided, under the usual five-minute rule of the House as in Committee of the Whole House. General leave to print is hereby granted.

"The vote shall be taken, first, on an amendment providing for the coinage of silver at the present ratio. If that fails, then a separate vote to be had on a similar amendment proposing a ratio of 17 to 1; if that fails, on one proposing a ratio of 18 to 1; if that fails, one proposing a ratio of 19 to 1; if this fails, one proposing a ratio of 20 to 1. If the above amendments fail, it shall be in order to offer an amendment reviving the act of Feb. 28, 1878, restoring the standard silver dollar, commonly known as the Bland-Allison act. The vote then to be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended or on the bill itself, if all amendments shall have been voted down, and on the final passage of the bill, without other intervening motion."

When the Clerk had ceased reading this agreement, Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.,) inquired whether amendments could be offered providing for the issuance of silver certificates on silver coined at an increased ratio over the present one.

"I shall introduce a bill covering that question," said Mr. Bland, and Mr. Breckinridge subsided.

Then Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa.,) made an inquiry as to what two sides were meant in the agreement in regard to the division of time, "Does it mean the two sides of the Democratic Party, or does it mean the Democratic and Republican Parties?" asked Mr. Henderson.

This was the signal for Jerry Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) to ask that the Populists in the House be given three hours in which to present their side of the question. Mr. Simpson's remarks had no effect on the House.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) desired to know whether the ordering of the previous question would cut off debate. As it was an important matter, he thought opportunity should be given for discussion.

Mr. Bland expressed his willingness to give each side fifteen minutes, but Mr. Reed did not think this was enough. In his opinion there should be at least an hour's debate on each side. This was too much for Mr. Bland, and he asked for the previous question on the adoption of the agreement.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) popped up at this juncture and coolly took the leadership on the Republican side. While Mr. Reed remained in his seat and looked disgusted, Mr. Cannon asserted in loud tones that it was an outrage to order the previous question, and that there ought to be a good deal of time devoted to the discussion of the question in its present state. The people on his side of the chamber, he said, desired to know where they stood before the previous question was ordered. The House was very much out of order while Mr. Cannon was speaking, and he was obliged to shout at the top of his voice to make himself heard by the Chair.

Mr. Bland became somewhat excited over the utterances of the gentleman of Illinois, and the two had a sharp exchange of words, which finally caused the Speaker to call them both to order.

Then Mr. Bland renewed his demand for the previous question. Mr. Cannon immediately called for a division, and finally, through his efforts, the yeas and nays were taken. The previous question was ordered by the decisive vote of 217 to 100.

Mr. Bland then offered his bill providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and the great silver fight was fairly on.

Mr. Rayner Wants Unqualified Repeal.

Mr. Wilson, the recognized leader of the repeal movement, announced that Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.,) would be the first speaker, and that gentleman took the floor. He spoke for twenty-five minutes, and made a decided impression upon the House.

Mr. Rayner said he was in favor of the unqualified repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill, without any condition or proviso whatsoever. He was not in favor of purchasing another ounce of silver or the coining of it at the present ratio or any other ratio. He desired to add that he had no hostility whatever to the use of silver on a proper basis as a circulating medium; but, after earnest consideration, he was convinced, beyond all doubt and question, that its recognition as a circulating medium without international agreement was a financial undertaking utterly impossible of accomplishment, except at the risk of ruin and disaster.

In his opinion the present ratio was unjust and arbitrary. It lay not in the power of this Government to purchase the silver product of the mines, to impress upon it a fictitious value, and by legislative decree compel the people to take it at a price in utter disproportion to the price which it commanded in every commercial centre of the world. If the United States continued in this mad attempt to equalize that which was unequal; if this desperate system of finance was to prevail, then nothing but disaster and ruin would follow in its track. If this system were to prevail, the United States might as well retreat from its lofty position as one of the great nations of the world, and lock hands with bankrupt nations of the earth which believed in broken promises and repudiated debts, and be banished from the field of honor.

He was aware of the fact that many of his colleagues asserted that the decline in the price of silver had been caused by its demonetization at the American Mint and by what was constantly called a conspiracy to destroy it as a circulating medium among the Governments of Europe. He denied this proposition, and said that statistics would not sustain it. It might be true that the free coinage of silver would tend for a while to keep up the fictitious standard of the coin, but the value of the bullion would always be controlled by the market price. It would fluctuate like every other commodity; it would be governed by the laws of supply and demand, and eventually, according to every cardinal and accepted axiom of political economy, the coinage price would become the bullion price, the unit of value would be the market value, the money basis would be the basis of the cheaper metal, dearer metal would leave the avenues of trade, inflation would give way to panic, private obligations would be nullified, public obligations would be discredited, and the honor of the Nation would be impaired.

It was claimed that we required in this country a system of bimetallism. But we would never have this until the commercial nations of the world agreed upon a proper ratio, and just so long as the Sherman act remained upon the statute books so long was an international ratio a financial impossibility. So long as we purchased silver and parted with gold so long would monetary conferences result in failure. When we ceased purchasing silver and proclaimed to the world that the gold dollar was the standard and the unit of American value, then we could bring our rivals to terms, because there was not a sufficient amount of gold in existence to supply the demands of commerce and the necessities of the world's circulation.

The present situation was spoken of as a panic in the stock market. It was worse than a panic in the stock market. The trouble the country was suffering from now affected every merchant in the land, high and low, rich and poor. It affected the debtor and the creditor, the lender and the borrower. It had thrown a pall over the business of the land. This system of finance, built up by political tricks and manœuvres, must be swept from the statute book. Every dollar of the Nation's coin must be a dollar everywhere and in every Commonwealth. He wanted the law repealed because it stood without an example or parallel. The law had brought about distress and suffering and stagnation which called in the loudest tones for its repeal. He wanted it repealed because it protected owners of mines to the ruin of the farmer and the disaster of the people. Let not the United States stamp a lie upon its coin in order to gratify the greed of avarice of any section of the country.

Magazines.

THE AUGUST
"Blue and Gray"
FREE.

NAME..........
POST OFFICE..........
COUNTY.......... STATE..........
STREET AND NUMBER..........

AUG. 12. ISSUE NO. 12.

Twenty consecutively numbered advertisements like this, cut out of purchased copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and mailed to THE TIMES Publication Office, will entitle the sender to the August number of "Blue and Gray" FREE. The entire number of clippings may be sent in one lot.

A few months ago the Democracy of the Union, in convention assembled, denounced in the most vehement terms the Sherman bill, and pledged itself to its repeal. He was in favor of keeping that pledge. He knew that the declarations of that document had been construed in various ways, according to the views of the gentlemen interpreting them. But there was no ambiguity about the platform, and there was no escape from the binding obligations it imposed upon the Democratic Party, except by a base betrayal of the people. If the Democratic Party betrayed the people now, it might be a long time before it had another opportunity to betray them. So far as he was concerned, in this critical hour, he was not in the least degree disturbed by the glittering catchwords of political conventions. He was guided by a higher and a purer faith. He believed in forever striking from the tenets of our creed the superstition that a nation grew rich in proportion to the worthlessness of the money it could issue. In place of that superstition he would substitute the inscription that we cherished our honor as much as our liberty.

The next speaker was Mr. Brown, (Dem., Ind.,) who took only a short time to express his feelings.

Mr. Brown expressed himself in favor of the free coinage of silver; but, in view of the havoc to business brought about by the Sherman law, and in view of the declarations of the Democratic platform at Chicago, he would vote for the repeal of the Sherman law in any event, conditions or no conditions.

He would not assume that the President was opposed to the coinage of silver money. He knew no one but the President himself who was competent to express the opinion of the President on this subject. If he ventured an opinion at all as to what the President's views were, it would be that the President was in favor of the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, and that the President would redeem every pledge and promise which he made by accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The Democratic Party was pledged to repeal the Sherman act; the President had done his duty; it now remained for the two houses of Congress to do theirs. The Democratic Party had come into power by reason of its pledges and promises. The people would hold it to a strict accountability for the redemption of those promises. It was a patriotic duty which every Democrat owed to the country to aid the all-honest effort of the President for their redemption.

Mr. Bland Threatens.

The opposition then began its contest, Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) making a long speech, which was liberally applauded by his friends.

Mr. Bland expressed his regret that a number of gentlemen had changed their opinion on this silver question. The gentleman who had just taken his seat (Mr. Brown) had been regarded as one of the most ardent and able advocates of bimetallism. He had read a part of the Chicago platform, and he had retreated from a part—from that part, of all others, that had contributed to give him a seat in the House. He had turned his face toward the East and his back toward the West.

The Sherman law was the only law on the statute books that looked to the use of silver as a money of the country. He knew at the time of its passage that the element that was striving to secure its passage was the element opposed to free coinage. He knew at the time that the element would demand its repeal at the first moment it saw its opportunity. The repeal of the Sherman act had been a part of the Chicago platform. Another part had been a declaration for the use of both gold and silver as the money of the country. Speaking for the people he represented, he understood that the free coinage of silver in accordance with the platform necessarily repealed the Sherman law. The two laws could not exist together. They were inconsistent.

It was not his purpose to call into question the sincerity of any member on the floor, or undertake to criticise him in the performance of his duty. It was said that Congress had met under peculiar circumstances and in the midst of a financial crisis. Members were asked to legislate by piecemeal and take their chances in the future. It was said that a panic existed now. The great voting masses of the people might get into a panic when election day came around again. Every vote cast, every word uttered would be reviewed by the people, not in a panic, but with cool deliberation, and every member would be held responsible for his vote and his speech. Members were now asked to repeal the Sherman act and take their chances of securing something in its place which would meet the pledge of the platform to coin both gold and silver.

Mr. Bland then reviewed recent silver and financial legislation, and contended that it was an apprehension that the United States would repeal the Sherman law that induced the British Government to recommend to the Government of India the suspension of silver coinage. Why was there being rushed in now, he asked, a proposition to repeal the only law which sustained, for the moment at least, the value of silver?

Gold was coming to this country to-day. It was coming all the time, and it was the people across the water who were sustaining the panic. Gold could not be obtained from the Bank of England or the Bank of France without a premium being paid for it, but the American Treasury paid out gold to every speculator, because the Administration was hostile to silver. Desolation would sweep over the States of the Union and the effects would react over the whole world. It was the fight on silver which had precipitated the panic. It had been brought about designedly and for a purpose. There was no doubt about that. The panic had begun and was alarming the country. But he declared with much emphasis that, if the demands of the bimetallists were not complied with, the panic would become one in earnest. He appealed to members to stand by bimetallism, and not to obey the commands of the Shylocks.

France, he continued, had afforded a medium of exchange for all the world during seventy years at a ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold. At that ratio France had been able to maintain the parity of the two metals all over the world. That was a proof that the Government of the United States could do so at the ratio of 16 to 1. If Europe refused to accept that ratio, the effect would be to divert from Europe the trade of every silver-producing country in the world. Could England, he asked, withstand this withdrawal of trade? Certainly not. It was bimetallism that made the manufactures of England so strong and prosperous. Western Europe would have to come to the American standard or abandon its commerce with the United States and with all civilized countries. The United States was the best market in the world for the manufactured products of Europe, and that market Europe could not have unless it recognized and accepted silver at the same value as the United States did. The monometallists of Europe knew that, if this country went into the free coinage of gold and silver at a fair ratio, it would settle the question for the world, and hence their interest and determination to prevent it.

It was not only a serious question for the United States, but the oppressed peoples of the Old World appealed to this country to settle the question for them and for the whole world. Mr. Bland here sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the report of the British Royal Commission on the subject of gold and silver in corroboration of his statement that France had been able for seventy years to maintain the parity of gold and silver all over the world at the ratio of 15½ to 1.

The money requirements of the United States, with the vast wealth, industry, and energy of its people, were equal to those of England, France, and Germany combined, and the whole civilized world would have to look to this country for its future monetary supply. And yet we were asked here to-day to lay the bloody hand of confiscation on millions of our population in order to satisfy the greed of England. Would Congress do it? Would it trample down the interests of its own people and destroy the value of one of the precious metals, simply to gratify the greed of Wall Street, a mere agent of Lombard Street? It could not; it should not be done. [Applause.]

"Speaking for the great mass of the people of the Mississippi Valley," he said, "and of the people west of it, I say you shall not do it. [Renewed applause.] And anybody or any party that undertakes to do it will in God's name be trampled—as it ought to be—in the dust of condemnation now and in the future. I speak as a Democrat, but yet as an American above Democracy. [Cheers.] We do not intend that any party shall survive, if we can help it, that will lay its confiscating hands on America in the interest of England or Europe. That may be strong language; but, speaking to you of the Eastern Democracy, we will bid you farewell when you do it. [Applause.] Now you can take your choice of sustaining America against England, of sustaining American industries and American laborers against English industries and English laborers, or of our going apart.

"We have come to the parting way. I do not pretend to speak for anybody but myself and my constituents, but I believe that I can speak for the masses of the great Mississippi Valley when I say that we will not submit to the domination of any political party, however much we love Democracy, if it lays its sacrificial hand upon silver and wounds it in this country. For myself, I will not support such a party here or elsewhere, but will denounce it as undemocratic and un-American. And the Democrats engaged in it I will ask the people of the country to condemn as the agents and tools—no, I will withdraw that epithet—as the representatives of the money power and of the moneyed interests, instead of being the representatives of the masses of the American people. You cannot hold the Democratic Party together on that line."

After holding up to ridicule the promises of the Democratic platform to repeal the McKinley tariff, and the shifting off from that purpose to what he called the purpose of demonetizing silver, he said that the battle was one as to whether the world was to be put upon the gold standard or the double standard. The people had expected the Chicago platform of the Democratic Party to be carried out, and that they were to have tariff revision, but lo and behold! they found that they were tricked, deceived. He used that language designedly. It was not intended by Eastern Democratic friends of tariff reform that that subject should be considered first. They wanted to lay their hands upon silver and demonetize it before they approached the subject of tariff reform.

"And here," said he, "we are. Now we know where we are at. [Laughter.] I tell you we are not going to submit to it, and now you may go ahead."

Coming back to the question of the ratio between gold and silver, and repeating the statement that France had been able to maintain the parity of the two metals all over the world at 15½ to 1, Mr. Bland asserted that there was no reason why the American ratio of 16 to 1 should be changed. The average production of the two metals for twenty years (up to some four years ago) was 15½ or 16 to 1, and that was, therefore, the natural coinage ratio. But if that ratio could not be fixed, the friends of silver had another proposition. The ratio was a fair subject of discussion. He asserted, however, as a constitutional question, that free coinage was enjoined by the Constitution, notwithstanding Mr. Rayner's eloquent argument to the contrary. The Constitution inhibited any State from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender, and conferred on Congress the sole power to coin money and regulate its value. If Congress refused to exercise that power, it should relegate it to the States.

In closing his argument, (which, he said, was entirely without preparation,) Mr. Bland declared that the time had come to decide whether or not the country was to go to bimetallism. He thought it was the duty of the House (especially of his Democratic associates) to settle the money question and to settle it on correct lines. It would not do to demonetize silver and then to undertake to restore it afterward. There was time enough now to arrange it according to the principles of bimetallism, and in a manner conformable to the promises of the Democratic Party.

"If," he said in conclusion, addressing his words particularly to Eastern Democrats, "you do not do it, yours is the responsibility, not ours." [Applause.]

A Young Populist's First Speech.

Representative Lafe Pence of Colorado, to whom was accorded the honor of opening the debate on the Silver bill in behalf of the Populist members of the House, created the first sensation of the session. The scene while he was talking was an intensified repetition of that which marked the début of Representative Bryan of Nebraska in the Fifty-second Congress. Mr. Pence was more fortunate than Mr. Bryan in that he was enabled by the exigencies of the case to focus himself, through the members of the House, in the eyes of the country upon the fifth day of his services as a Congressman, and in this respect stands unique in recent Congressional history. Mr. Pence is thirty-six years of age, and looks even younger than he is. When he had concluded, having occupied the whole hour allotted for the opening speech, he was greeted with a round of applause from the floor, and many members tendered their personal congratulations. Mr. Pence is a native of Indiana, where he began the practice of law, removing to Colorado in 1879. Until last year he acted with the Democratic Party.

Mr. Pence was sorry, he said, to note by the tone and words of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Rayner,) who opened the discussion, that he was influenced by the columns of the metropolitan press and was disposed to treat representatives of Western districts, and particularly of those States where silver is mined, as foreigners and aliens. He did not exactly comprehend the reason why that gentleman should speak of the Treasury Department as acting the part of a pawnbroker for the silver miners of Colorado and Nevada. It might be that the gentleman knew more of the pawn broking business than he (Mr. Pence) did; or it might be on account of the practice of the Treasury Department to jew down the men who brought silver there to sell; because it was now beyond question that such was the policy of the department.

It was true that the people of Colorado did mine silver, and that since 1873 they were compelled to sell it and could not coin it. It was true that they came with their silver as a commodity, not as a coined metal, and it was because the people of that section had come to understand that the platforms of the two great political parties were but glittering catchwords, that they had, within the last twelve months, asserted their political independence. It was not because Mr. Reed of Maine was a Czar that the Democratic Party had come into power. It was because it had declared unequivocally for the remonetization of silver.

The scene in the House to-day was enough to attract the attention of any thoughtful observer. Was it possible that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Rayner)—uttering the sentiments he did—and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland)—uttering the sentiments he did—were elected last Fall on the same identical platform? [Laughter on all sides.] When the Democratic Party met in convention in 1884 it declared its belief in honest money, that gold and silver is the coinage of the Constitution, and in a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. That meant, he said, the remonetization of silver at its old ratio, and it was so accepted by the silver producers. But even before Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration, that platform had been deliberately slapped in the face and spat upon. [Applause.] For four years of the Cleveland Administration there had not been (so far as the Administration was concerned) one sincere effort to remonetize silver. The Republican Administration which followed was no better in that respect.

Still, it was not his purpose to follow up the evolution of political parties or to take part in a partisan discussion. Elected last Fall by a people brave, buoyant, and hopeful, he knew that now their industries had been prostrated by the course of the past two Administrations, by the base surrender of those who had been elected on a silver platform and on silver pledges. In this connection he quoted from a speech made by Mr. Carlisle in the House in 1878, to the effect that the striking down of from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the country was the most gigantic crime of this or any other generation, and he contrasted that declaration with the present position of the Secretary of the Treasury on the silver question. The speech was made, he said, when that gentleman was a leader, not a follower; when he was a sender of messages, not a bearer of them. [Laughter.]

The day's debate was closed by Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) who spoke in favor of more currency.

Mr. Wheeler said that the House was commencing a debate upon a question which involved the most momentous problem ever presented to the American people. It was a question which must be met calmly, considerately, and with wisdom. Chauncey M. Depew had said that fifty men could control the finances of the country. Those fifty men, by the power of the press, by the power which they wielded in Europe, were responsible for the condition of the country to-day. He had a few weeks ago heard a Wall Street banker say that this struggle was a battle between money and the people, and that money would win. He knew not how the battle would end, but, before God and his country, he stood by the people.

He contended that what the country needed was a larger volume of currency. There could not be too much money in any country if it had a good purchasing and earning power. Without plenty of money no country could flourish. If every country on earth except the United States found it policy to demonetize silver, it nevertheless would be imperative here to maintain silver coinage in order to develop this great land of ours.

The discussion will be renewed at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The New-York members, in the opinion of Mr. Fitch, will be comparatively indifferent about the Chairmanships and the committees if the repeal of the silver purchase clause can be secured. The Speaker is commended by all the parties to the arrangement of to-day, his selection of Mr. Outhwaite as a member of the Rules Committee having been an assurance of his intention to give the Administration one outspoken supporter in a committee that practically controls all the legislation of the House. If Mr. Crisp goes on as he has begun, he will do well enough without advice.

REPEAL IN THE SENATE.

No Plan of Procedure Yet Arranged—Chances of Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The House having agreed upon a plan of procedure regarding the silver question, interest has been transferred in a large measure to the Senate, where it is known that there are widely divergent views on the subject of the repeal of the purchasing provision of the Sherman law.

The Democratic "steering" committee was in session several hours to-day, and it was expected that it would formulate some plan to be put in operation next Monday, when the Senate reconvenes. The committee discussed the silver question for several hours and then adjourned until Monday, without reaching any conclusion. Senator Gorman went to his country home at Laurel to-night and will not return until Monday. The other members of the committee are still in town.

A prominent Democratic Senator said this evening that he would not be surprised to see the several Senatorial contests which must be settled taken up in advance of the question in which the country is chiefly interested. The resolution of Mr. Vest of Missouri, introduced the other day, relating to bimetallism, may be the basis of the discussion of the silver question in the Senate, this Senator said.

It would appear from all the indications to-night that the "steering" committee has been unable, as yet, to decide upon a plan which is likely to prove satisfactory to the silver and anti-silver men in the body, and that debate will be permitted to proceed in the hope that in a week or so a programme may be arranged which will be acceptable. It is believed by some that the action of the House to-day, in coming to an agreement and fixing the day for a vote on the repeal proposition, will have a good effect upon the Senate.

It is well, in connection with this, that the situation in the upper house should not be lost sight of. There are many members of that body who are opposed to the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law. Several of these are pronounced in their opinion that repeal can only be brought about as the result of a compromise. One was asked to-night if it was likely that a plan such as was made successful in the House to-day would be adopted by the Senate. He declared that, while a specific plan of this kind would not be taken up, the method of procedure would probably not differ materially.

"It seems to be taken for granted," this Senator said, "that the House will discuss the Wilson bill two weeks and then pass it, after having defeated all the amendments brought forward by the silver men. I look to see the Senate have a general debate and finally pass one of the amendments to the straight repeal measure. This amendment will undoubtedly call for the free coinage of silver on an altered ratio."

MONTANA DECLARES A BOYCOTT.

Objects to the Silver Sentiment of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.—Information was received to-day from Butte and Helena that the merchants of Montana had declared a boycott upon the wares of the wholesale merchants of St. Paul and Minneapolis. A circular from the Butte Board of Trade reads as follows:

"In this town, as in all others, a boycott has been instituted against Minneapolis and St. Paul jobbers on account of their unreasonable crusade against the silver-producing States. All the merchants have pledged themselves to discontinue trade with your jobbing houses, and the merchant who fails to uphold the boycott is boycotted at home."

P. H. Kelly, President of the St. Paul Jobbers' Union, speaking of the boycott, said:

"Yes, I have received such a circular from Butte, but have paid little attention to it. We have taken no action here in reference to the silver question. The Jobbers' Union did not see fit to act upon it. The agitation began in the Chamber of Commerce, which appointed a committee to confer with our union. We investigated and thought the movement ill advised. Minnesota is not particularly interested in the silver question further than to know that we have a good, sound basis for the protection of all parties."

The jobbers of Minneapolis entertain about the same view. They say the Montana merchants are unreasonable in holding the jobbers of these two cities responsible for the silver sentiment found here. They say, too, that if the Montana merchants propose to declare a boycott against all cities in which anti-free-coinage sentiment is strong they will hardly know where to buy goods, as Chicago, Milwaukee, and New-York are all pronounced against free silver.

Virginians Demand Repeal.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 11.—A meeting was held here to-day, attended by most of the prominent business men of the city, to consider the financial condition and to suggest some means of relief.

After discussion, resolutions were adopted that a committee be appointed to prepare petitions to the Virginia Senators and Representatives in Congress urging upon them the importance of prompt action in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law.

It is believed here that such repeal would go far toward restoring confidence and relieving the situation.

The petitions were prepared and are being numerously signed. A committee will take them to Washington. The people of Danville are aroused, and are in earnest about the matter.

GETTING READY FOR THE FIREMEN.

Programme of the Great Four Days' Convention to be Held at Coney Island.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 11.—Preparations for the reception of the firemen who are to attend the great State Convention which will begin here next Tuesday are progressing rapidly. The convention will probably be the largest meeting of firemen held in the State in years. The programme arranged for the four days is as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., opening session of convention, Coney Island Athletic Club house; 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., convention.

Wednesday, Aug. 16, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., convention; 4 P. M., banquet to delegates and distinguished guests, Sea Beach Palace Amusement Hall.

Thursday, Aug. 17.—10 A. M., prize drill; 11 A. M., hook and ladder races; 2 P. M., hose races; 3 P. M., prize drill; 5 P. M., young ladies' swimming match from Hotel Brighton to Balmer's Pavilion, distance one mile.

Friday, Aug. 18.—9 A. M., hand-engine contests, first class; 10 A. M., hand-engine contests, second class; 1 P. M., grand parade; 8 P. M., pugilistic contests between Pat Cahill and Jim Sullivan and John Cattanach of Providence and Steve O'Donnell of Australia, Coney Island Athletic Club arena.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Trustees of the Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of New-York State, of which body George W. Irish of the State Treasurer's office is Secretary, will convene at Koten's Hotel, Coney Island, on the second day of the convention, which begins Aug. 15 and lasts until Aug. 18. The report of the Secretary is nearly ready to be presented to the convention.

The report shows that for the erection of the home, which is at Hudson, the firemen of the State have contributed $18,507.40, and that $7,000 more is needed to clear the building from debt. Of the amount collected the Secretary, by personal solicitation and circular, obtained $10,066.40. The home will be ready for the occupancy of disabled firemen in September.

A Merchant Shot and Killed.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 11.—E. J. Fuller, a member of one of the leading families in this section, shot and killed B. C. Parker, a clothing merchant, this afternoon. Fuller says he shot in self-defense.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New-York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

RUNNING ON SHORTER TIME.

Factories and Mills Are Compelled to Suspend Operations.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The Directors of the United States Whip Company have voted to shut down all the factories in the whip syndicate until Aug. 28. The shut-down is occasioned by the inability of the companies to dispose of their goods.

AMESBURY, Mass., Aug. 11.—Orders have been received at the Hamilton Mills to run only every other week until further notice, closing Saturday for the next week.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 11.—The Arnold Print Works, the largest mills in this town, together with the Beaver and Eclipse Mills of Gallup & Houghton, the Williamstown Manufacturing Company in Williamstown, and the North Pownall Manufacturing Company, Vermont, which made cloth for the Arnold Print Works, will shut down indefinitely Saturday night. More than 2,000 employes are affected.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Stewart Knitting Mills will close Saturday night. Mr. Stewart says the mills will reopen as soon as the condition of the market warrants such a course. The Liddle Knitting and Green Knitting Companies mills have shut down. The mill of Gardiner & Warring will shut down when the goods now in process of manufacture are run out.

BELLFONTE, Penn., Aug. 11.—The Valentine Iron Company will close down, to-morrow, all their mines for an indefinite period. This action will throw over 300 men out of employment. Mr. Gebhart, manager of the company, said they could find no market for their product, and owing to the tightness of the money market they could not afford to continue operations, and that the closing of their mines meant a monthly saving to the company of $25,000.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 11.—The Cooper Falls Mine will close down next Saturday. This will throw out of employment nearly 300 men and boys.

NO SCARE AT MANHATTAN HOTEL.

Guests of the Hotel Where Watson Developed Typhus Are Not Alarmed.

Dr. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the Board of Health, reported yesterday that Robert Watson, the typhus fever suspect from the Manhattan Beach Hotel, had developed a genuine case of typhus at North Brother Island. Watson's temperature yesterday morning was up to 105°.

Dr. Doty said the guests at the hotel were not in the slightest danger.

Dr. Frederick S. Sellew, house physician of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, said last night that no uneasiness need be felt by the guests because of Watson's case. The patient's prompt removal while the disease was yet in an incipient state would preclude the possibility of its transmission to the guests.

"No disease in an incipient stage is contagious," he said. "It is only when it has assumed a pronounced form that it is capable of being transmitted to others. It was not known until yesterday that the disease was typhus, hence there is no need for alarm. The other two men who were associated with Watson are still isolated, but as yet have developed no symptoms of typhus. The hotel guests generally understand this, as no one has left the hotel on account of Watson's case."

Landlord Sellick confirmed Dr. Sellew's statement that no one had left the hotel on account of typhus scare.

Doesn't Want the City to Pay.

Most of Judge O'Brien's time in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning was taken up hearing arguments in the motion to continue the injunction obtained as a taxpayer by Felice Tocci, the Italian banker, to restrain the Controller from selling city bonds to pay the city's share of the expense of raising the Central's tracks in Park Avenue from One Hundred and Sixth Street to the Harlem River.

Affidavits from Chauncey M. Depew, Chief Engineer George Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct, William J. Van Arsdale, a real estate expert, and Walter Katté, the chief engineer of the New-York and Hudson River Railroad, who is in charge of raising the tracks, were handed up by Mr. Loomis in opposition.

Mr. Depew's affidavit dealt in detail with the advantages that would accrue to the city from the improvements. He cited the case of 1872 when the tracks were depressed by order of the Legislature, and when one-half the expense was paid by the city with the sanction of the courts.

Judge O'Brien took the papers and reserved decision.

Liquor Gets the Best of an Old Clown.

William Kennedy, fifty-three years old, of 49 West Seventy-fourth Street, at one time popular as one of the "Double Clowns," was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for intoxication. He pleaded tearfully to be given one more chance, and on his promise not to drink any more he was discharged.

Kennedy was well dressed and appeared to be most penitent. Some years ago his drinking habits cost him his prestige in his profession. Tony Pastor induced him to sign a temperance pledge and gave him a place as ticket taker at his theatre.

For five years Kennedy did not taste liquor. On Thursday he was ill, and a friend induced him to take some blackberry brandy. An hour later he was arrested while boisterous under the influence of liquor.

The Launch of the Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The launch of the new commerce destroyer Minneapolis at Cramps' ship yard, Philadelphia, to-morrow is to be an affair of some ceremony. A special train will take a distinguished party from Washington to witness the launch. It will include Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, Senator and Mrs. Stockbridge, Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, Congressmen McAleer of Pennsylvania, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Livingston of Georgia, Meyer of Louisiana, and Cogswell of Massachusetts, and Senator and Mrs. Washburn, whose daughter will christen the vessel.

Woman and Child Burned to Death.

Mrs. Eliza M. Fancher, thirty years old, while examining a folding bed at her home, 916 Eighth Avenue, on Wednesday, dropped a burning candle, which set fire to a can of benzine. Her clothing took fire, and she was so badly burned that she died yesterday.

Laura Veitch, two years old, set her clothing on fire on Thursday at her home, 20 Clarkson Street, while playing with matches. She died yesterday from the burns she received.

MONMOUTH'S WEIRD RACING

A FEW MORE CHANGES IN FORM TO PUZZLE RACEGOERS.

Kingston Suddenly Recovers from Rheumalism and Wins with a Good Price Against Him—Restraint and Madrid Find Their Lost Speed Very Quickly—A Western Man Protests Against the Presence of Women of the Town in the Grand Stand.

It was an off day at Monmouth Park yesterday in every way. The attendance was of the slimmest, and two-thirds of those present came there on complimentary tickets of admission. The card was a padded one, fourteen of the horses named to start in the six races failing to put in an appearance when the animals were called to the post. The changes of form were sudden and at any other track would have been considered startling.

But betting men who go to Monmouth Park are not astonished at anything that may happen in form. They simply look upon the game as a gamble, and are not astonished when Restraint and Madrid show changes of form that at any other track would call for an official investigation at once. Madrid in particular seems to have grown from a very bad sort of a selling plater into a stake horse, judging from the way in which she ran and won at a mile yesterday. She is owned by one of the members of the Executive Committee which so strenuously objects to the criticisms of newspaper writers on the running of horses. Kingston had suddenly got over his rheumatism. He is owned by another member of the sensitive committee that attends to the improvement of the breed of horses at Monmouth Park. He beat another "daisy," one Correction, who is owned by still another member of the Executive Committee, whose trainer believes that clubbing newspaper men is the most effective way of improving the breed of horses and preventing the criticism of the way in which the horses he has in his charge do their tasks. Nahma and Midnight, who belong to the same member of the Executive Committee, are a couple of other animals that run so erratically that people are unkind enough to say of them that they run oftener for the bookmakers than they do for their owner.

All of which is, of course, an injustice to such an honorable man as their owner. All of his associates in the Louisiana Lottery and the members of the Louisiana Legislature are sure that he is an honorable man. So are the few legislators in this State that have had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, with the possible exception of one of the members from a district not far from Westchester County. He, it is said, has been told that he cannot go back to Albany because he would not do as that honorable gentleman wanted him to in relation to the passage of the bill which closed up the poolrooms in this city. That Assemblyman could not see how the city was to be benefited morally by the closing of the poolrooms while the race tracks were allowed to run and carry on gambling without limit, even opening their gates free to such as could not afford to pay for admission, so that the poorest could have a chance to bet their money, improve the breed of horses, and incidentally help put a few more dollars into the pocket of the proprietor of a certain race track. That proprietor is the very honorable gentleman referred to.

There were a few inquisitive persons at the track yesterday who wanted to know if Mr. M. F. Dwyer had again taken control of the making of the races. That was after the first race had been run. In this Kingston was allowed to start with only 118 pounds, thus having been allowed four pounds for having been scratched out of a race the other day in which he was asked to carry 122 pounds. Correction won that race. It was at her favorite distance—five furlongs—the only distance at which she can surely win, unless she has a lot of very bad ones to beat. At a half-furlong further, just beyond her distance, she was asked to carry 130 pounds, thus giving Kingston twelve pounds of actual weight, not counting the sex allowance to which she was entitled. Of course Correction was beaten, but her presence in the race, and the fact that it was not bulletined that Kingston had recovered from his rheumatism, and was able to run a good race, enabled the backers of the old sprinting champion to get the very best of prices against him to win. He won, for the distance is that which suits him to a "T." There was about as hot a crowd of "students of form" in the ring after the race as could be possible among so few people. To say they were astonished to see Kingston run in his old-time form, and with all his old fire, does not begin to express the way in which they felt.

"Did you see what the old bookmaker had to say in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning about the skin game we are up against down here?" asked one of the bettors. "Well, he had it just right. There is no one living who has a right to try and beat this gang, except those who are on the inside and know everything that is going on in every race. Play them on form? The best form to play that I know of is to play the horse that runs last to-day to win the next race he starts in. I guess that's the system that will beat the game, if there is any system that will do it."

A gentleman from what New-Yorkers are pleased to call "the wild and woolly West" was at the track yesterday. While walking along the promenade toward the clubhouse he was accosted by one of the brazen females who haunt that spot, with a request for a "tip," and an evident desire for an acquaintance and probably a bottle of wine. The gentleman was astounded, for it was his first experience at Monmouth Park.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he spoke of this as something that was a decidedly new experience, though he is a great racegoer in the Western States. "Do the managers of the track know that that sort of thing is being done here right before and among ladies and gentlemen?"

Assured of the fact that they not only knew of it, but encouraged it and invited it by the distribution of free tickets among these women, he expressed the utmost surprise and disgust.

"You people may be way ahead of us in the matter of the size and the appointments of your race courses, but we can give you a few points about the way to conduct them, if the managers care to have ladies and gentlemen among the patrons. A woman such as that one who just accosted me would no more be allowed on the grand stands at our race courses than they would be in the parlors of our houses. A nice place a race track is to bring the ladies of one's family to when they are forced to sit in the vicinity of women of that class. Out our way the police would arrest a common woman who would dare to come on the stand where respectable people are, and no such insult to patrons is possible with us."

NEW CASES AT SWINBURNE ISLAND.

Seven Patients Removed from Hoffman Island—The Massilia Released.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 11.—The following bulletins were issued by Health Officer Jenkins to-day:

"12:45 P. M.—The bacteriological examination of cultures made from the two cases removed yesterday, Francisco Mola and Mariano Riberaci, resulted in finding the spirilla of Asiatic cholera in each case.

"Both patients are in the same condition as when removed—no better, no worse.

"Two cases were removed from Hoffman Island at noon to-day to the hospital at Swinburne Island, both showing choleraic symptoms.

"The bulletin has been held back so that the names could be obtained. They are Antonio Lauriti, aged fifteen years; Antonio Carlone, aged fifty years.

"The Massilia was given pratique at noon to-day."

"9 P. M.—At 4 P. M. three cases were transferred to Swinburne Island from Hoffman, and at 7:30 P. M. two more were taken to the same place. The first three are Giovanni Lauria, aged thirty-three years, an Italian; Fernandi Troisi, aged thirty-five years, also a native of Italy, and Georgis Carias, aged thirty-five years, a Greek. The others are Domenico El Cioppo, aged seventeen years, and Antonio Pierimi, aged twenty-one years, both Italians. All showed characteristic symptoms of cholera.

"The bacteriological examinations of the cases removed to-day have not been completed as yet. The census of the hospital shows ten patients, one of whom is convalescing. In three of the ten the diagnosis of cholera has been biologically confirmed.

"All are well on the Karamania. Thus far all the cases have developed within the period of incubation after the removal of the passengers from the steamer.

"The Massilia was discharged from Quarantine today, her passengers having been nineteen days out from Naples without the slightest evidence of cholera appearing. Her bills of health are dated at Marseilles, July 15, and Naples, 22."

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—A meeting of the State Board of Health has been called for next Tuesday in this city. It is expected at this meeting that the request of the City of New-York to the State for the appointment of Inspectors of Health to keep track of cholera which might come over the Canadian line, would be acted upon. The Inspectors do police duty, and served in the same capacity last year.

Many Street Peddlers Arrested.

Eleven prisoners were held in the Jefferson Market Police Court in default of $100 for violating the ordinances against obstructing the streets with push carts, distributing the contents of ash cans, and sweeping refuse into the streets.

Twenty push-cart peddlers were held in the Essex Market Police Court for selling decayed fruit and blocking the streets. In the Tombs Police Court two boys were committed to the care of the Children's Society for throwing garbage in a lot next to the commission house at 211 Washington Street.

VOLUMES COULD BE WRITTEN, filled with the testimony of women who have been made well and strong by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It's a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial, and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, nonalcoholic, and perfectly harmless. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womankind, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only *guaranteed* remedy.

It *must* have been the medicine for most women, or it couldn't be sold on any such terms.

Isn't it likely to be the medicine for *you?* Sold by druggists everywhere.

TO TAKE HER FIRST DIP TO-DAY.

Cruiser Minneapolis to be Launched at the Cramps' Yards in Philadelphia.

The new triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis, which will be launched to-day from the yards of the Cramps of Philadelphia, is the second triple-screw war ship built for the new navy of the United States. The first was the Columbia. The Columbia is still at the yards of her builders, the Cramps. She will probably be ready for her initial trial tests in four weeks.

The Minneapolis is a sister ship of the Columbia. The two vessels have the same general dimensions, differing only in minor details. If anything, the Minneapolis will be better equipped than the Columbia. Improvements which were discovered when work on the Columbia was too far along to admit of making changes, have been introduced into the Minneapolis. The fifteen-foot-nine-inch boilers of the Minneapolis, for instance, are 2 feet longer than those of the Columbia, being 20 feet long. The fifteen-foot-three-inch diameter boilers of the Columbia have been increased in length in the Minneapolis 1¼ inches. The corrugated furnaces in the boilers of the Columbia of 15 feet 9 inches diameter are increased from 3 feet 3 inches diameter to 3 feet 4 inches in the Minneapolis.

The principal dimensions of the Minneapolis are: Length, 412 feet; beam, 58 feet 2 inches; mean load draught, 24 feet; displacement, 7,475 tons. The Minneapolis will carry a battery of 1 eight-inch breechloading rifle as a bow-chaser, 2 six-inch breechloading rifles, 12 four-inch rapid-fire guns, 12 six-pounder and 8 one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and 4 Gatlings. In addition there are 5 torpedo discharge tubes.

The Minneapolis must show on trial a maximum speed of 22 knots an hour. She must also demonstrate her ability to maintain a continuous steaming speed of 21 knots an hour.

The Minneapolis represents the most advanced type of the modern commerce destroyer. She will possess a speed power sufficient to run down and overtake, with but few exceptions, the fastest merchant craft afloat. At the same time, the new ship will carry a battery sufficiently powerful to make her a dangerous adversary in the event of being forced into action by any of the unprotected cruisers of an enemy.

The contract for the construction of the Minneapolis was awarded to the Cramps Aug. 31, 1891. The contract called for the completion of the vessel in two years. The Cramps will be over time in their contract, since the fact of the vessel being ready for launching is by no means indicative that her construction work is completed.

The lowest bid on the Minneapolis was turned in by the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me. The Navy Department declined to award the Minneapolis to the Bath firm on the ground of its inexperience. The cost of the Minneapolis, exclusive of armament, will be $2,690,000.

Mr. Dayton Goes to Washington.

Postmaster Dayton left town yesterday on a trip to Washington. He was called there by private business, but he will take occasion while at the national capital to press the claims he has made respecting the New-York Post Office among prominent Congressmen.

ARMY AND NAVY.

WEST POINT CADETS.—Appointments of cadets to the West Point Military Academy during the past week are as follows: Morton E. Darrogh, Watseka, (Ninth District,) Ill.; John W. Ashford, Watkinsville, (Eighth District,) Ga.; Frederick Hunter, Jr., (alternate,) Washington, (Eighth District,) Ga.; Nathaniel Allison, 3,110 Eads Avenue, St. Louis, (Twelfth District,) Mo.; Julius A. Buckler, El Paso, (Thirteenth District,) Texas; W. Ross Douglass, (alternate,) Abilene, (Thirteenth District,) Texas; George D. Rathbun, (alternate,) Sedan, (Third District,) Kan.; Jacob D. Pence, Stockyard, (Third District,) W. Va.; Norman R. Price, (alternate,) Marlinton, (Third District,) West Va.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Second Lieut. A. C. Merillat, Eighth Cavalry, one month from Aug. 25; First Lieut. E. I. Grumley, Seventeenth Infantry, four months from Sept. 10; Major T. C. Lebo, Sixth Cavalry, Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, five days' further extension; Major J. V. Lauderdale, Surgeon, one month from Sept. 5; Capt. W. J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, ten days; Second Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, one month; First Lieut. W. C. Coffin, Fifth Artillery, twenty days; Major C. C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, twenty-three days' extension.

FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES E. B. FLAGG, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to proceed to the Yosemite National Park, California, for duty with Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, relieving Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon, who will return to Presidio.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL is appointed at Fort Ringgold, Texas, with Major A. S. B. Keyes, Third Cavalry, as President and Second Lieut. S. P. Vestal Fifth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

CAPT. JOHN DRUM, Tenth Infantry, is detailed Indian Agent at Navajoe Agency, New-Mexico, relieving First Lieut. E. H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

CAPT. A. G. TASSIN, Twelfth Infantry, will not appear before a retiring board, as ordered recently, and will go on leave until his date for reporting as Indian Agent arrives.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. W. HEATON has been detached from duty at the Quintard Iron Works, New-York City, and ordered to the Newark.

CHIEF ENGINEER ALFRED ADAMSON has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROBERT POTTS has been detached from the Baltimore and granted three months' leave.

CHIEF ENGINEER A. H. ABLE has been detached from the Newark and granted three months' leave.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. A. HOEHLING has been ordered member of the Naval Examining Board.

POST CHAPLAIN WILLIAM K. TULLY'S resignation has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 17.

LIEUT. N. R. USHER has been ordered as a member of the torpedo class at Newport.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. S. ROSS has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

For *New-England*, warmer in interior, southeasterly winds, fair, except local rains, with thunderstorms.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, *Eastern Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, *Maryland*, *Delaware*, the *District of Columbia*, and *Virginia*, southerly winds, shifting to cooler westerly by Saturday night, fair, except local rains, with thunderstorms.

For *North Carolina*, *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, southerly winds, fair, except local rains, with thunderstorms. For *Western Florida*, *Alabama*, *Mississippi*, *Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, on the coast, southerly winds, occasional local rains. In interior, cooler, northerly winds, local rains, followed by fair. For *Arkansas*, *Oklahoma*, *Indian Territory*, *Missouri*, and *Kansas*, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer, drier, and fair.

For *Colorado*, warmer, fair, variable winds. For *Iowa*, *Nebraska*, *Minnesota*, *North Dakota*, *South Dakota*, and *Montana*, variable winds, becoming southeasterly, warmer, fair weather. For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, cooler, westerly winds, fair weather.

For *West Virginia*, *Western Pennsylvania*, and *Western New-York*, local rains with thunder, followed by cooler and drier westerly winds and fair weather. For *Illinois*, and *Wisconsin*, warmer and drier, northerly winds and fair weather. For *Indiana*, *Ohio*, *Lower Michigan*, and *Upper Michigan*, cooler, drier, and westerly winds, fair weather.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The barometer is highest over Florida and the lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature has risen slightly in the Atlantic States and decidedly in the Northwest. It has fallen in the lake regions and at Central Rocky Mountain stations.

An area thunder, with local rains, has moved eastward into the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. Fair weather continues in the Middle and Eastern Atlantic States and light local thunderstorms in the Gulf States, and cooler northwesterly winds, with fair weather, prevail over the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Local thunderstorms are indicated for the Middle Atlantic States and New-England Saturday night; cooler, fair weather is indicated for the Ohio Valley and lake region, and warmer, fair weather for the Northwest.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Texas—Paris, 2.00; Alabama—Union Springs, 2.00; Evergreen, 2.00. The Arkansas has risen 3.7 feet at Fort Smith.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	75°	70°	3:30 P. M.	93°	85°
6 A. M.	74°	69°	6 P. M.	82°	79°
9 A. M.	79°	72°	9 P. M.	79°	74°
12 M.	86°	82°	12 P. M.	73°	73°

Average temperature yesterday..........75¾°
Average for same date last year..........80½°
Average for same date last fifteen years..........68°

TEN INNINGS WERE PLAYED

THE GIANTS AND QUAKERS HAD A VERY LIVELY CONTEST.

The New-Yorks Overcame a Big Lead in the Ninth Inning and Won in the Tenth—Petty, the New Pitcher, Was Put to Work in the Latter Part of the Game, and His Exhibition Pleased Everybody but the Visiting Players—Brooklyn's Close Call.

At the end of the eighth inning on the Polo Grounds yesterday the chances of the New-Yorks winning from the Philadelphias were exceedingly slim, and expressions of regret and disapproval could be heard in all quarters. The score was 10 to 7 in favor of the visitors, and as the Giants of late are not noted for their finishing qualities a lead of 3 runs looked like a certainty for the Quakers.

But a pleasant surprise was in store for the followers of the local club. The Giants actually tied the score in the ninth, and, flushed with victory, they won out the game in the tenth. It was a grand spurt, and all the cranks went home last night with good appetites.

Little German started to pitch for the New-Yorks, and up to the fifth inning only one hit was charged against him. After that, however, German either lost his effectiveness or the Philadelphias managed to get in a powerfully good batting streak. At any rate, in the fifth and seventh innings the visitors hit the ball hard enough to score 9 runs and take the lead. Then a change was made. Petty, the new pitcher from the Southern League, was put in the box, and he acquitted himself in a most creditable manner. Besides checking the heavy batting he proved that he is a good batsman, doing a fair share of the stick work.

Petty is a big chap, and resembles Rusie. He has plenty of speed, has a fair command of the ball, and acts like a good hitter. He is game, too, as his work yesterday proved. In the ninth inning three Philadelphia players were on bases, with only one out, but the batsmen could not get the ball out of the diamond. The general verdict was that Petty will do.

With the score 10 to 7 in favor of Philadelphia in the ninth inning, Petty, the first batsman, hit a long fly to Cross in centre. Then Stafford, Ward, and Tiernan made hits. Davis and Connor took first on balls, forcing in Stafford and Ward. Burke hit a long fly to Delehanty, enabling Tiernan to come home with the "tying" run. In the tenth Wilson got first on balls and Petty made a hit. Stafford, in attempting to sacrifice, fouled to Clements. Then Ward tried for a hit, but he sent a grounder to Boyle, advancing the two runners. Tiernan, the next striker, hit for two bases, sending in as many runs. After Davis had been given his base on balls Connor singled, scoring Tiernan.

After the contest Capt. Ward was introduced to nine young ladies, who were delighted with the game played by the Giants. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stafford, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
Ward, 2b.	3	4	1	5	1
Tiernan, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Davis, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1
Connor, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1
Burke, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
Fuller, ss.	0	0	3	4	1
Wilson, c.	2	1	5	1	0
German, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Petty, p.	1	1	0	0	1
Total	13	15	30	14	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hallman, 2b.	3	3	5	4	1
Thom's'n, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	2	1	6	0	1
Boyle, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Cross, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Clements c.	1	2	5	3	0
Allen, ss.	0	1	4	4	1
Reilly, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Keefe, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Sharrott*	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	12	30	16	3

*Sharrott took Keefe's place at bat.

New-York..........3 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 3 3—13
Philadelphia.......0 0 1 0 4 0 5 0 0 0—10

Earned runs—New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 2. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off German, 2; off Petty, 2; off Keefe, 3; off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By German, 4; by Keefe, 2. Home runs—Hallman, 2. Three-base hit—Ward. Two-base hits—Ward, Tiernan, Burke, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Ward, Tiernan, Connor, Burke, (2,) Clements, Allen. Stolen bases—Davis, Connor, Burke, Cross. Wild pitches—Keefe, 1. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Weather favorable. Attendance, 2,500.

BROOKLYN'S CLOSE CALL.

Capt. Foutz's Men Won a Game in the Last Inning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Brooklyn won in the ninth inning to-day with only one man out, on Griffin's base on balls, a single by Foutz, and Wise's error. While the Washingtons played poorly, at times their fielding was brilliant.

Sullivan, Stricker, and McGuire played their positions in the most approved style. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf.	3	2	3	1	0
Foutz, 1b.	1	3	10	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Keeler, lf.	0	2	1	1	0
Daly, 2b.	1	3	2	3	0
Burns, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Dailey, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Shoch, 3b.	1	1	3	0	1
Haddock, p.	1	0	1	1	1
Total	8	14	27	13	2

WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	1	1	3	2	1
Wise, 3b.	2	2	3	1	4
O'Rourke, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
McGuire, 1b.	1	1	7	1	1
Sullivan, ss.	0	3	2	6	0
Radford, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Stricker, 2b.	1	0	7	6	0
Esper, p.	1	2	1	2	1
Total	7	9	*25	18	7

*Winning run made with one out.

Brooklyn..............0 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 2—8
Washington...........0 0 2 1 0 4 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Washington, 5. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Washington, 6. First base on balls—Off Esper, 1; off Haddock, 9. Struck out—By Esper, 3; by Haddock, 2. Three-base hits—Sullivan, Esper, Wise, Daly. Two-base hits—Esper, Sullivan. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, McGuire. Stolen bases—Farrell, Griffin. Double plays—Sullivan, Sticker, and McGuire, (3,) Corcoran, Daly, and Foutz. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid. Weather hot. Attendance, 500.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Boston..........................2 0 0 4 0 0 2 1 2—11
Baltimore.......................2 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1—7

Base hits—Boston, 14; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Boston, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Gastright and Ganzell; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Louisville.......................1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Pittsburg........................0 1 5 0 0 0 1 2 ..—9

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Louisville, 6; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Rhodes and Grim; Ehret and Stensel. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CLEVELAND—FIRST GAME.

St. Louis........................0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4
Cleveland.......................2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Cleveland, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Clarkson and Pietz; Hastings and Gunson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

The second game was called at the end of the second inning on account of rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	63	28	.692	Cincinnati	42	45	.483
Pittsburg	56	35	.614	St. Louis	41	47	.466
Philadel'a	54	35	.607	Baltimore	39	50	.438
Cleveland	51	35	.593	Chicago	35	54	.393
New-York	45	44	.506	Louisville	29	54	.349
Brooklyn	44	45	.494	Wash'g'n	31	58	.348

Baseball Brevities.

—The Xavier Athletic Club reserves will meet the St. Cecilia nine on the former's grounds, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, this afternoon.

—Wilson is a good catcher. He made a beautiful stop of a poor throw to the plate that saved the game in the ninth inning.

—At Eastern Park this afternoon the Brooklyns will play two games with the Washingtons, beginning at 2 o'clock.

—Hallman hit a ball over into the left field "bleachers" yesterday. He made two home runs in the game.

—"Kid" Baldwin has been doing the best catching in the Southern League.

—The Philadelphia team will play another game on the Polo Grounds to-day.

—"Tim" Keefe received a warm greeting. He is a big favorite in this city.

—Both the New-Yorks and Brooklyns had close calls yesterday.

—Danny Lyons is batting very heavily for the Pittsburgs.

—The Pittsburgs are now second in the race.

—Petty is another heavy-weight pitcher.

Winners at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The weather here continues to be clear and hot. The card to-day was a poor one and the attendance only fair.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Rose, 105 pounds, (McDermott,) 2 to 1, won; Manoa, 140, (Morris,) 2 to 1, second; Postmaid, 107, (Ballard,) 15 to 1, third. The Piper, Foxhound, Pansy colt, Pie Speedwell, Lady Bishop, Creole, and Banelette also ran. Time—1:04½.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Cora Taylor, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won; Contribution, 109, (Morris,) 20 to 1, second; Lizzie Macduff, 100, (Ayres,) 15 to 1, third. Leather Stocking, San Joaquin, Fan King, Blackburn, Woodcraft, Van Wart, Leigh, Panhandle, O. P. B., High C, Halcyon, White Wings, and Confidence also ran. Time—1:15½.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Liselg, 87 pounds, (Carter,) 10 to 1, won; Little Fred, 92, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Promenade, 88, (Knight,) 8 to 1, third. Marmosa, St. Anthony, Mullet, Fanny Beverly, St. Croix, Harry Hinkson, and Wrestler also ran. Time—1:01½.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Mask, 111, (F. Doane,) 6 to 1, won; El Reno, 109, (Morris,) 10 to 1, second; False Ahrens, 105, (Ballard,) 8 to 1, third. Boyd Pantlind, Bobby Burns, Jake Johnson, Mohammed, Leonardo, Happy Maid, Panitzeu, Elk Knight, and Muffineer also ran. Time—1:23¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Potentate, 98, (Lilly,) 4 to 1, won; Blossom, 89, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; St. Pat, 108, (Noble,) 15 to 1, third. Captain Sinclair, Lesbia colt, Major General, Faustina colt, Hyde Park, Flannigan, Anna Belle, and French Lady also ran. Time—0:55¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle race, one mile and a quarter. Bassanio, 132 pounds, (Blakely,) 15 to 1, won; Alfonsina, 147, (G. Hamilton,) 4 to 1, second; Margherita, 152, (Slack,) 5 to 1, third. St. John, Sleet, Geronimo, Grey Fox, and Eldorado also ran. Time—2:18¾.

THE ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Artillery, 110 pounds; Stonemason, 109; Prince Deceiver, 107; Tartarian, 102; Fred Taral, 101; Polydora, 98; Plenty, Wanderer II., and Jessie O., 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Tom Flynn and Nockbarren, 111 pounds each; Japonica II. and Jugurtha, 110 each; Acclaim and Knapp, 108 each; Rey del Mar, 106; Gettysburg, 104; Cora Taylor, 103; Mary S., 86.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, handicap. Strathmeath, 118 pounds; Dr. Hasbrouck and Charade, 114 each; Lowlander, 113; Versatile, 99; Saragossa, 93; Liselg, 109; Manhansett, 87; High C, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Capt. Brown, 110 pounds; Minnie Gee, 105; St. Croix, Tom Flynn, St. Anthony, Fred Taral, and Salisbury, 104 each; Kirsch, 97; Carmen, 87; Sadie W., 73.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, selling; two-year-old maidens. Buckwa, Kapanga colt, (imp.,) and Fred Douglass, (imp.,) 112 pounds each; The Piper and Red Cross, 104 each; Scholastic, 100; McDonald and Progress, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; match race for $1,000 a side, between Bel Demonio, 105 pounds, and Tigress, 93.

SEVENTH RACE.—Van Tassell and Kearney stakes; short steeplechase. Ballarat, 150 pounds; Can Can, 149; St. Luke, 143; Pat Oakley, 142; Ecarte, 140; Futurity, 139; Return, 136; Oakwood, 120.

FLEURETTE SURPRISES THE TALENT.

She Beats the California Crack Geraldine at the Clifton Races.

Fleurette was the surprise at Clifton yesterday, with from 40 to 60 to 1 against her. She was cut loose in the fourth race, in which Geraldine, the Californian sprinter, was made the odds-on favorite, but Lendrum took Fleurette to the front at the start and kept her going throughout the four-and-a-half-furlong journey. She won by two lengths from Adair while the favorite finished last.

Crocus showed a remarkable reversal of form by leading all the way in the fifth race and winning easily by three lengths.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:29¾.

Bob Sutherland, 100 pounds, (Verplank,) won by a length and a half; St. Hubert, 106, (E. Tribe,) second by two lengths; Monopolist, 102, (M. Morris,) third. Onyx, 97, Carmelite, 95, and Sorrento, 97, also ran, and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Bob Sutherland, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and out; St. Hubert, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and out; Monopolist, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Onyx, 10 to 1; Carmelite, 8 to 1; Sorrento, 15 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:05.

Marble, 100 pounds, (Pansy,) won by two lengths; Williston, 102, (Verplank,) second by six lengths; Floyd, 116, (W. Morris,) third. Le Faro, 113; Barbiche gelding, 113, and Miss Hooker colt, 118, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Marble, 4 to 5 and out; Williston, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 3 to 5; Floyd, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1; Le Faro, 15 to 1; Barbiche gelding, 15 to 1; Miss Hooker colt, 15 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Time—2:11.

Larghetto, 106 pounds, (N. Hill,) won by three lengths; King Crab, 108, (M. Bergen,) second by two lengths; King Lee, 88, (Donohue,) third. Blizzard, 102; Laura S., 98; Kerry Gow, 114, and Gulnare colt, 98, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Larghetto, 7 to 10 and out; King Crab, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and even money; King Lee, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1; Blizzard, 5 to 2; Laura S., 20 to 1; Kerry Gow, 15 to 1; Gulnare colt, 100 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:55.

Fleurette, 101 pounds, (Lendrum,) won by two lengths; Adair, 100, (McDonald,) second by a length and a half; Mabel Glenn, 103, (H. Jones,) third. Krikina, 98; Grey Eagle, 100, and Geraldine, 120, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Fleurette, 40 to 1, 12 to 1, and 5 to 1; Adair, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and out; Mabel Glenn, 8 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5; Krikina, 8 to 1, Grey Eagle, 5 to 1; Geraldine, 4 to 5.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

Crocus, 101 pounds, (McDonald,) won by three lengths; Remorse, 109, (H. Jones,) second by three lengths; St. Patrick, 104, (W. Morris,) third. Foxford, 110; Vocalize, 103, and Glen Argo, 113½, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Crocus, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; Remorse, 4 to 5 and out; St. Patrick, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5; Foxford, 15 to 1; Vocalize, 20 to 1; Glen Argo, 8 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

Skedaddle, 115 pounds, (J. Weber,) won by two lengths; Merry Duke, 122, (Flynn,) second by five lengths; Uproar colt, 115, (Donohue,) third. Monteith, 115; Lady Hi Ban, 110, and Macauley, 119, also ran.

Betting.—Against Skedaddle, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 4; Merry Duke, 3 to 5 and out; Uproar colt, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Monteith, 15 to 1; Lady Hi Ban, 30 to 1; Macauley, 40 to 1.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Ban Cloche, 113 pounds; Jim Dunn and Adjourn, 110 each; Mamie B. B. and St. Patrick, 109 each; Aftermath, 107; Frank E., 105; Vocalize, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Romeo, 111 pounds; King Kelly, 110; Salvia and Mamie R., 108 each; Runaway, 107; Briar gelding and Dare Devil, 103 each; Eulalie, 102; Fagan, 94; Chamunka, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Clement, 111 pounds; Sir Richard, 110; White Squaw gelding, 107; Darkness and Rear Guard, 106 each; Mamie Kelly, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Mordotte, 115 pounds; Grey Eagle, Charley Wilson, and Elmstone, 112 each; Express, 109; Tom Karl and Little Phil, 108 each; Billie S., 106; May D., 105; Control, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Benjamin, 112 pounds; Kiowah, 110; Elect and Crocus, 108 each; Noonday and Honest Tom, 107 each; Miss Aggie, 104; I. O. U., 103; Feu Follet gelding, 98; Nellie B., 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Heads or Tails and Brookdale, 115 pounds each; Jim Fagan, Marcellus, Blacklock, Morrissey, and Hardy Fox, 112 each; Uproar colt and Skedaddle, 108 each; Larkin, Water Witch, Our Maggie, Third Cousin filly, and Strap, 103 each; The Pearl, 98.

Results at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Kingston, 118 pounds, (Taral,) 7 to 5, won; Correction, 130, (Littlefield,) 9 to 5, second; Derfargilla, 117, (Sims,) 5 to 1, third. Lustre also ran. Time—1:05½.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ben Lomond, 112 pounds, (Hamilton,) 5 to 1, won; Rama, 112, (Sims,) 12 to 1, second; Setauket, 112, (Midgely,) 4 to 1, third. Nahma, Sigurd, Blackhawk, McIntyre, Sprinkle, Half Mine, The Jester, and Nonsense also ran. Time—1:01.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Gloaming, 105 pounds, (Sims,) 4 to 1, won; Raceland, 125, (Taral,) 6 to 5, second; Lizzie, 105, (Lambley,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:47½. Sir Matthew, Integrity, and Roller also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Restraint, 107 pounds, (Sims,) 6 to 1, won; Quiver, 107, (Midgely,) 5 to 1, second; Midnight, 108, (Littlefield,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:59¾. Lumberman, Astoria, Hiram, Uncle Jess, Bonaventure, Frieze, and Fay S. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Madrid, 106 pounds, (Sims,) 10 to 1, won; Arab, 101, (Goodale,) 7 to 5, second; Lady Pulsifer, 101, (Midgely,) 3 to 1, third. Key West also ran. Time—1:40½.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Iola, 100 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 2 to 1, won; Baroness, 102, (Reiff,) 3 to 1, second; Innocent, 98, (Fox,) 6 to 1, third. Doolittle, Bessie D., and Francesca filly also ran.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile, handicap. Banquet, 125 pounds; Picknicker, 112; Ramapo, 107; Plutus, 102; Count, 100; Vestibule, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Trinculo, Dorian, and Henry of Navarre, 119 pounds each; Beldemer and Melody, 116 each; Our Jack, Grasshopper, and Anawanda, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. St. Leonards, 122 pounds; Augusta Belle, 108; Charmion, 105; Sabine, 97; Hiram, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. August Stakes. Jack of Spades, Factotum, Illusion, Ornus, Morocco, and Sir Excess, 118 pounds each; La Joya, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Comparative Stakes. Kilkenny, 122 pounds; Sir Francis, Rainbow, and Afternoon, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Lakeview, 115 pounds; Corduroy, 108; Anna B., 107; Sam Bryant and Fremont, 106 each; Chief Justice and Evanatus, 105 each; Accident and Sonora, 102 each; Miss Kittie, 100; Grace Brown, 98.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

News from the Carriage Room, Breeding Farm, and Race Track.

The new rule in regard to standard classes will be rigidly enforced at the Madison Square Garden Horse Show in November. All horses competing in these classes must be registered as well as to be standard, and a certificate of registry must be presented in order to prove that the horse is standard.

The Driving Club at Richfield Springs is doing remarkably well. Col. Lawrence Kip, who is President, does everything in his power to make the races enjoyable, and every Saturday afternoon the pretty stand is well filled.

Healy & Co., Broadway and Fifty-first Street, are now busy on orders for the Fall trade. Every vehicle in their magnificent warerooms is designed especially for their customers, and neither time nor expense is spared in putting up a vehicle that will in every way be perfectly satisfactory. Most of the carriages of this firm are built on orders, and every detail is carefully considered to make a vehicle comfortable to the occupant and "modish" in appearance.

Fred Ashenden, who has charge of the salesyard of Tattersalls, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, is busy these warm days teaching young men how to drive a "four" or a "tandem." Robert Shaw of Chicago has taken a number of lessons in tandem driving and has become quite proficient in this most difficult method of handling a team. N. Y. Wetherill and Frederick Brooks, both of this city, are trying to solve the problem of keeping "a four" up to their work. Dr. Loomes, who recently sailed for England, is one of the star pupils, and it is reported will try his skill on the other side "tooling" some of the road coaches out of London.

The little brown pacer Pat O'Brien is a little fellow indeed, as he stands only 14.2 and weighs only 650 pounds. Pat O'Brien recently won a six-heat race at Joliett, Ill., in fast time, and is sired by Billy Davis, a son of Blue Bull, out of an Indiana mare of unknown pedigree.

Steve Whipple, that trotted the Independence, Iowa, track last year in 2:14, surprised everybody by beating the chestnut mare Edenia in the free-for-all over the Bay District track at San Francisco. The mare was a great favorite, but the best she could do was to find the wire in 2:15.

Katy Pease, a celebrated race mare ten years ago, died last week in California. She was taken to California from Kentucky and won the great four-mile race run at San Francisco in 1874. As a brood mare she was the dam of Marigold, Centrela, and others before being purchased by the late Senator Stanford for Palo Alto to breed trotters. She left a foal by Electricity, who is by Electioneer.

Guy Wilkes is certainly "in it" this year as a sire, with Meta Wilkes, 2:11; Siva, 2:13¾; Hazel Wilkes, 2:11¼; Hulda, 2:12, and others to his credit. A full brother to Meta Wilkes, whose dam was by Sultan, died recently at the San Mateo Stock Farm, California.

Notwithstanding the hot weather the semi-weekly sales at Van Tassell & Kearney's, in East Thirteenth Street, go merrily on, and bargains in good horses, vehicles, and harness are to be constantly picked up there. Every kind of carriage from the breaking cart, built to stand the roughest kind of usage, to the four-in-hand brake for city or country driving, can be found here on private sale. Harness of all descriptions and for every use is also to be had at very reasonable prices. "Johnnie" Shields, who has charge of the salesyards, is extremely courteous and well informed. His advice in selecting traps and horses is constantly asked and cheerfully given. "Johnnie," as nearly everybody calls him, has been in the horse business for years, and is an expert judge and reinsman. Mr. Edward Kearney of the firm is at Saratoga.

Princess, dam of Schoolmarm, who recently reduced her record from 2:29½ to 2:20, was once matched to go thirty miles in three hours and forty miles in four hours. She accomplished both feats with time to spare.

Mr. A. E. Perrin of Buffalo, N. Y., is driving his pacer Jocko (2:16½) to a road wagon of his own invention, with pneumatic tires. The wagon has the small twenty-four-inch bicycle wheels, with ball bearings to axles, without outside braces, springs, or side bars. Its weight is only seventy-five pounds, twenty pounds less than an ordinary one-man wagon, and it is incomparably lighter in draught. Jocko, who has a trial to a sulky of 2:14, went a quarter in this wagon in 0:33¼ over the Buffalo half-mile track with the greatest ease.

There will be two trots, 2:50 and 2:30 classes, at Cold Spring Valley Driving Park, near Huntington, L. I., on next Saturday, Aug. 19.

A great many horsemen have postponed their visit to the World's Fair until the exhibition of live stock, beginning on Aug. 21. As a great deal of uncertainty seems to prevail as to the exact dates of the judging, Chief Buchanan has sent the following table, subject, of course, to such changes as necessity may compel the Directors to make. As a matter of considerable interest, the number of each breed exhibited is given:

Monday, Aug. 21, preparation day; Tuesday, Aug. 22, Suffolks, 21 head; Wednesday, Aug. 23, Percherons, 155 head; Thursday, Aug. 24, Clydesdales, 187 head; Friday, Aug. 25, shires, 49 head, and French draught, 45 head; Saturday, Aug. 26, Belgians, 67 head; Monday, Aug. 28, Arabs and American-Arabs, 25 head, and thoroughbreds, 25 head; Tuesday, Aug. 29, Cleveland bays, 48 head, and French coachers, 63 head; Wednesday, Aug. 30, German coachers, 92 head; Thursday, Aug. 31, hackneys, 32 head; Friday, Sept. 1, Morgans, 77 head; Saturday, Sept. 2, jacks, jennets, and mules, 46 head; Monday, Sept. 4, saddle horses, 45 head; Tuesday, Sept. 5, standard-bred trotters, 35 head; Wednesday, Sept. 6, Russian trotters, 21 head; Thursday, Sept. 7, French trotters, 23 head; Friday, Sept. 8, Shetland ponies, 85 head.

The Orloff horses from Russia in the live-stock building include the famous trotting stallion Kra Kut and the various types of Orloff trotters and saddle horses with Arabian breed in Russia. The greater part of the consignment comes from the famous stud of the Grand Duke Constantine.

The Stivers runabout is known all over the country as the very embodiment of a comfortable, handy trap that will stand a lot of knocking about. The maker, R. M. Stivers, 144-152 East Thirty-first Street, has always a large number of them on hand, with many varieties of finish. He also has on hand a splendid assortment of light and heavy carriages, with fancy traps in colors and natural woods, right up to date. Mr. Stivers believes in the old principle of "what is worth doing is worth doing well." Very little is ever spent on his wagons for repairs.

The Bosnian Provincial Government recently instituted a long-distance horse race between Bishaco and Serajevo, 180 miles. There were forty-seven competitors, who rode native horses for a prize of 12,000 crowns offered by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The winner covered the distance in 30 hours and 26 minutes.

Thirty or more carriage manufacturers and other firms of Amesbury, Mass., have sent a formal protest to the Chairman of the Committee of Awards of the Columbian Exposition against the selection of Fred W. French of Boston as one of the judges of the carriage exhibit on account of his alleged prejudice against Amesbury.

CHACE AND WRENN TIED.

Results of the Tennis Games at the Essex County Tournament.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., Aug. 11.—The fifth day's play in the Essex County Club invitation tournament was rather uninteresting, owing to the luck of the drawings, which brought none of the cracks together. The defaulting of Hobart yesterday robbed the meeting of the stellar attraction, and to-day Budlong, who has put up good tennis from the start, was compelled to withdraw because of sore feet. Budlong has won but two matches, but as one of these was over the mighty Hobart, he retires from the struggle with considerable glory.

Talmage of Yale did the best work to-day. Though defeated by the Harvard crack, R. D. Wrenn, the outcome of the match was in doubt to the end. The two started the day with one set 6–5, in favor of Wrenn, and Talmage winning the second set, 5–4. The next game ought to have gone to Talmage, luck being largely responsible for several points taken by the Harvard man. With the score 30 love in favor of Talmage, Wrenn drove the ball toward the top of the net. It struck the edge and then barely dropped over, giving the point to Wrenn. Had it not been for this piece of luck Talmage would certainly have taken the set, as the second point thereafter was his.

With the games tied Wrenn won the deciding game and the match, 6–5, 6–5.

This makes Chace and Wrenn a tie for first place with 7 victories and 2 defeats each. They meet to-morrow morning and the winner will carry off the first trophy ever presented by the Essex County Club. Talmage and Foote also meet. If Talmage can defeat Foote he will finish in third place.

The summaries follow:

Fifth Day's Play.—Wrenn defeated Talmage, 6–5, 6–5. Chace defeated Budlong by default. Wrenn defeated Foote, 6–3, 6–2. Talmage defeated Budlong by default. Chace defeated Foote, 6–1, 6–0.

The score now stands: Wrenn won 7, lost 2; Chace won 7, lost 2; Foote won 4, lost 5; Talmage won 3, lost 6.

Prizes at the Cooperstown Tourney.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The last day of the annual tennis tournament here has ended in a blaze of heat. The interest was not diminished, however, on that account, and an appreciative crowd of spectators continued in attendance until the very last. To-day's contests were for the second place in all the games. The play opened this morning with the singles between Dean Miller of New-York and J. W. Anderson of Williams. Anderson won after a spirited contest, 6–3, 6–2. The mixed doubles were then played off, and J. W. Anderson and Miss M. Reustle beat Theodore L. Bogert and Miss M. Lord, 6–3, 6–2.

The last match of the tournament was in the men's doubles, in which J. W. Anderson and R. G. Contrell beat Russel Starkweather and T. L. Bogert, 6–2, 6–1. This closed the tenth annual tournament of the Cooperstown Athletic Association. It has been a very successful tournament in point of interest and good playing. The interest in tennis increases here every year, and with the coming of each tournament better players are found among the contestants.

The following are the prizes and the winners: Singles—First prize, silver decanter, M. R. Wright; second prize, pair of silver-backed brushes, J. W. Anderson. Men's Doubles—First prize, silver flasks, M. R. Wright and Dean Miller; second prize, silver-mounted clothes brushes, J. W. Anderson and R. G. Contrell. Mixed Doubles—First prize, silver shoe spoons, R. S. Perkins and Miss Florence Sill; second prize, silver-mounted cut glass bottle and silver match safe, J. W. Anderson and Miss M. Reustle.

News of the Cricketers.

—The cricket match to be played to-day between the New-Jersey Athletic Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club will be the most interesting match of the season in this vicinity. Neither club has yet suffered a defeat in the series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, and the game will practically decide the championship of New-York. So great has been the interest aroused in the contest that several clubs have canceled their engagements in order that their players might have an opportunity to witness the game. Both clubs have made every effort to get out their best teams, and the following are the men who will represent them: Staten Island —J. L. Pool, H. N. Townsend, H. MacNutt, J. H. Lambkin, A. E. Patterson, F. T. Short, R. Rokeby, N. S. Walker, Jr., E. H. Outerbridge, J. Scrymgeour, and W. Witherspoon; New-Jersey—C. H. Ellis, M. R. Cobb, T. G. Clarke, F. G. Payne, A. Gunn, F. C. Calder, H. A. Young, W. F. Lewis, J. Gill, C. V. Hitchins, and H. Maxfield.

—The game scheduled to take place to-day between the Morris Park Cricket Club and the Staten Island Athletic Club has been declared off on account of the big game at Livingston, and the second teams of the St. George's Athletic Club and New-Jersey Athletic Club, which were to have played at Central Park, have also postponed their match. At Prospect Park the Manhattan and Brooklyn Clubs, which are tied for third place in the league, will play their return game, and the Paterson and Newark Clubs will meet at Paterson for their first battle in the league. At Central Park the St. George's Athletic Club will meet the New-Yorks, and the Harlem and Staten Island second elevens are also down for a game. The South Brooklyn and Kings County St. George will play at Prospect Park, where also the Paterson second will play their return game with the Kings County second.

—Philadelphian cricketers are very proud of the distinction acquired by the Quaker City as being the centre of American cricket, but so fast is the New-York standard of play advancing that the indications are that the Empire City will soon lead the Quaker brethren in this sport, as she does in everything else. It is now a long time indeed since representative elevens of New-York and Philadelphia met on the greensward, and a contest between the two cities would produce great interest. Even then individual clubs, however, will not play the New-York clubs unless they can depend upon their full strength being on hand, and the New-Jersey Athletic Club feels particularly disappointed by the manner in which the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Tioga Cricket Club recently broke their engagements, although both games were scheduled to take place in Philadelphia.

—The craze in cricket circles is now the formation of veteran elevens, the example of the Morris Park Club being followed by the New-Jersey Athletic Club and Staten Island Cricket Club. The veterans are all supposed to be over forty years of age, and while in a few instances this limit may not be reached, the teams are generally balanced by the players who exceed this age. A game between the veterans of New-York and Brooklyn has been spoken of, and would, no doubt, prove an interesting contest.

—Nothing has yet been done regarding the annual meeting of the Scotch and Irish cricketers of New-York this season. Last year the game did not take place until October, but it was found that this was too late in the year, considerable difficulty being experienced in getting out representative teams.

East and West Tied.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 11.—The pigeon shoot between A. R. Welch, champion amateur live-bird shot of Philadelphia, and Bryan Haywood of Denver took place at Sedam's Shooting Park yesterday afternoon. The match was for $100 a side and was to have settled the long-drawn-out controversy of supremacy between the East and the West.

The first bird shot at was a duffer and was refused by Welch. The substitute was cleanly killed by him. Close and careful shooting followed, and at the end of the race the score stood 48 to 48. The ten-bird shoot-off stood a tie. Ten more birds gave the same score, when, on account of cartridges running out, the match was called a draw. The birds were a fair average lot, and nerve and determination marked the work of both men.

A Match Between Dempsey and Burge.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Dick Burge, the English 140-pound fighter, has deposited £500 with *Sporting Life* to bind the match with "Jack" Dempsey. The fight, which will be for $10,000 a side and the championship of the world, will take place in the United States early in December. The articles provide that the match shall be under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

ZIMMERMAN LED THEM ALL

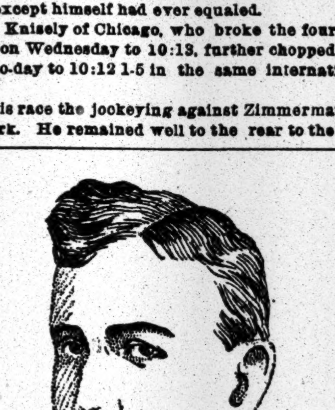
THE CHAMPION PROVES HE IS A LONG-DISTANCE RACER.

The Eastern Bicyclist Covered Six Miles in 15:33 3-5 and a Quarter of a Mile in 0:27—Winning the First International Championship—The Foreigners Were Way Behind—Osmond Did Not Start—Jockeying Did Not Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A. A. Zimmerman won the first of the international championship races run during the League of American Wheelmen meeting. In addition to capturing that event, a ten kilometre dash, he reduced in the same race the six-mile American competition record of 18:40 2-5 made by Seeley in New-York last year to 15:33 3-5. He proved, too, that he was a long distance as well as a sprint racer by covering the quarter in 0:27, a performance that none on earth except himself had ever equaled.

C. T. Knisely of Chicago, who broke the four-mile record on Wednesday to 10:13, further chopped that mark to-day to 10:12 1-5 in the same international race.

In this race the jockeying against Zimmerman did not work. He remained well to the rear to the final lap and then followed Johnson in the latter's spurt down the stretch. Not until he reached the turn, however, did he lean over his machine and exert himself. He was then a length behind the Minneapolis man. He passed Johnson half way down and won easily. Johnson was tired and lost second place to Bliss. The fractional time was: One mile, 2:27 2-5; two miles, 5:03 2-5; three miles, 7:40 2-5; four miles, 10:12 1-5; five miles, 12:52; 6 miles, 15:33 3-5; ten kilometers, 15:56 1-5.



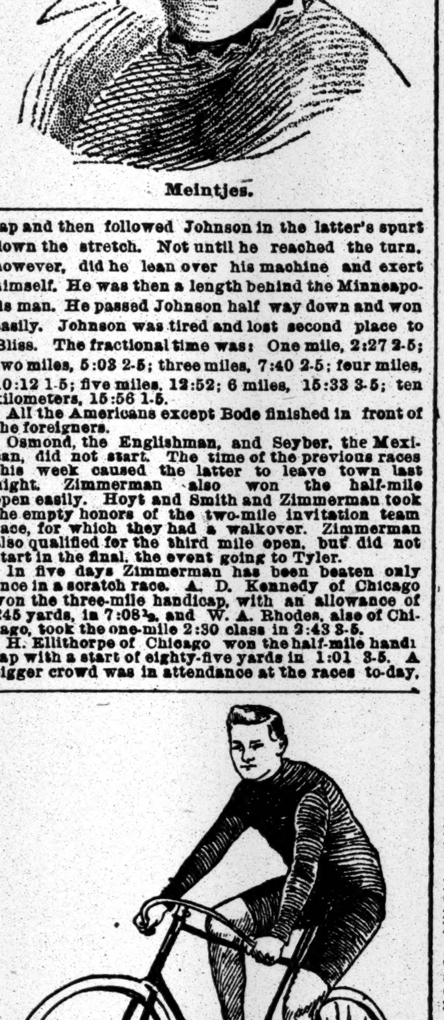
Meintjes.

All the Americans except Bode finished in front of the foreigners.

Osmond, the Englishman, and Seyber, the Mexican, did not start. The time of the previous races this week caused the latter to leave town last night. Zimmerman also won the half-mile open easily. Hoyt and Smith and Zimmerman took the empty honors of the two-mile invitation team race, for which they had a walkover. Zimmerman also qualified for the third mile open, but did not start in the final, the event going to Tyler.

In five days Zimmerman has been beaten only once in a scratch race. A. D. Kennedy of Chicago won the three-mile handicap, with an allowance of 245 yards, in 7:08½, and W. A. Rhodes, also of Chicago, took the one-mile 2:30 class in 2:43 3-5.

H. Ellithorpe of Chicago won the half-mile handicap with a start of eighty-five yards in 1:01 3-5. A bigger crowd was in attendance at the races to-day, at least 4,000 enthusiasts cheering on the wheelmen.



W. Hyslop, Jr.

Willie Windle has left for the East on account of illness.

Summaries:

One Mile, Novice.—P. Von Boeckman, Chicago, first. Time—2:54 2.5. O. F. Orckson, Chicago, second; J. Hlava, Chicago, third. J. Hrach, E. C. Adams, and Alsop not placed.

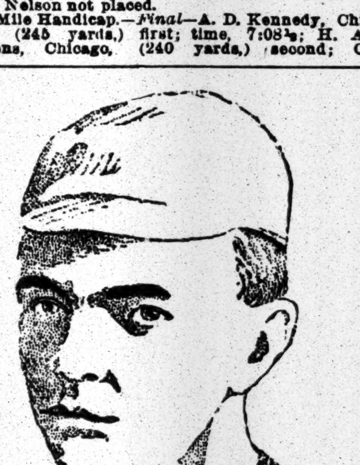
Half-Mile, Handicap, Final.—G. H. Ellithorpe, Chicago, 85 yards, first. Time—1:01 3-5. C. Baker, Columbus, 50 yards, second; H. A. Githens, Chicago, 40 yards, third; A. E. Lumsden, Chicago, 25 yards, fourth; W. A. Rhoades, Chicago, 35 yards, fifth; M. Dirnberger, 35 yards; A. I. Brown, 35 yards; P. Grosch, 45 yards; L. W. Campbell, 70 yards; W. L. Swendeman, 75 yards, and F. H. Tuttle, 35 yards, not placed.

One Mile, 2:30 Class, Final.—W. A. Rhoades, Chicago, first; time, 2:43 3-5; G. L. Gary, Boston, second; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, third; J. P. Clark, Boston, fourth. F. H. Tuttle, W. H. Milliken, G. L. Emerson, C. W. Davis, A. I. Brown, and A. T. Crooks not placed.

In the National Championship, ten kilometers, (six miles 1,130 feet,) A. A. Zimmerman, New-York, first. Time—15:56 1-5. J. P. Bliss, Chicago, second; J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, third; H. Smith, New-York, fourth; W. H. Yslop, Canada, fifth; L. T. Meintjes, South Africa, sixth. E. C. Bode, L. D. Munger, and C. T. Knisely of Chicago not placed.

Half-Mile, Open.—*Final*—A. A. Zimmerman, New-York, first. Time—1:06 4-5. W. A. Rhoades, Chicago, second; A. T. Lumsden, Chicago, third; H. C. Tyler, Springfield, fourth. A. W. Warren and E. A. Nelson not placed.

Three-Mile Handicap.—*Final*—A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, (245 yards,) first; time, 7:08½; H. A. Githens, Chicago, (240 yards,) second; C. Baker, Columbus, (400 yards,) third; A. L. Baker, Columbus, (330 yards,) fourth; C. H. Peck, (400 yards,) fifth; M. Pencil, (400 yards,) M. Nelson, (400 yards,) E. P. Richardson, (400 yards,) C. V. Dasey, (320 yards,) F. Waller, (270 yards,) M. W. Hyslop, (195 yards,) W. A. Thompson, (240 yards,) W. M. Burt, (410 yards,) and Gus Steele, (310 yards,) not placed.



Hoyland Smith.

Third-Mile, Open.—*Final*—H. C. Tyler, Springfield, first; time—0:45; H. A. Githens, Chicago, second; P. Grosch, Passaic, third; A. E. Lumsden, Chicago, fourth; O. L. Gary, Boston, not placed.

Two-Mile Team, Invitation.—New-York—A. A. Zimmerman and H. Smith, walk over.

The Homestead Wheelmen.

A new wheeling club on the east side is the Homestead Wheelmen of 49 Second Street, near Second Avenue. They organized two months ago with twenty-six members, which number has been increased to sixty-two. They signalized their organization by sending five men to compete in the one-hundred-mile road race of the Atalanta Wheelmen, and though all were novices they all finished the entire run. The club holds regular club runs on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, and as a fine is imposed on each absent member, the attendance is always large and is generally above fifty. Next Sunday the run will be to Spring Valley, N. Y., by way of Tarrytown and Nyack.

The officers of the club are: President—Arnold A. Waters; Secretary—Herman Falkenback; Treasurer—Jacob Falkenberg; Captain—Fred Falkenback; First Lieutenant—Charles Falkenback; Second Lieutenant—Harry Sternschuss; Sergeant—Hugo Decker; Color-bearer—Albert Hettinger; Bugler—John Hettinger.

Leading members and good riders of the club are Irving Walters, George Meiners, Charles Nobis, Robert Burke, and Frank Carrington. The best road rider of the club is Capt. Fred Falkenback, and his brother, Charles Falkenback, is an expert trick rider.

The club uniform is a blue suit, with a white sweater and white helmet, and the club colors are sea-green and orange.

Bicycle Road Runs To-Morrow.

—Manhattan Bicycle Club to Patchogue, L. I. Two days' run. Start to-day from clubhouse, Broadway and West Fifty-eighth Street, at 12 M.

—New-York Tourist Wheelmen to Bath Beach, L. I. Start from Durland's, Eighth Avenue and West Fifty-ninth Street, at 9 A. M.

—Hudson County Wheelmen to Morristown, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, at 8 A. M.

—Kings County Wheelmen to Paterson, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 1,255 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.

—Union County Roadsters to Passaic Falls, N. J. Start from clubhouse, Main Street, Rahway, at 9 A. M.

—Bedford Wheelmen to Massepequa, L. I. Start from clubhouse, 129 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

—Harlem Wheelmen to Morristown, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 333 Lenox Avenue, at 6:30 A. M.

—Gramercy Wheelmen to Fort Schuyler. Start from clubhouse, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 1 P. M.

—Greenwich Wheelmen to Keyport, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 509 Hudson Street, at 9 A. M.

—Select Few Wheelmen to South Beach, S. I. Start from Military Park, Newark, at 9 A. M.

—Columbia Cycle Club to Plainfield, N. J. Start from 317 West Forty-sixth Street at 9 A. M.

—Liberty Cycle Club to Milburn, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 124 Second Avenue, at 9 A. M.

—Lafayette Wheelmen to Coney Island. Start from clubhouse, 17 Eighth Avenue.

—Brooklyn Bicycle Club to Tottenville, S. I. Start from clubhouse, 62 Hanson Place.

—East Orange Cyclers to Greenwood Lake, N. J. Start from clubhouse at 6:30 A. M.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will hold its annual picnic run on Sunday, Sept. 10, to a point near New-Dorp, S. I. The clubs will assemble at the Battery at 9 A. M. New-Jersey clubs will join the run at St. George, S. I., at 9:30. Lunch will be served on the grounds. Twenty-four clubs will take part in the run. The committee in charge is composed of J. J. Woods, Columbia Cycle Club, New-York, Chairman; A. Edmund Hildick, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York; Franklin W. Loncks, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York; M. A. Heath, New-York Tourist Wheelmen, New-York, and F. A. Watson, Montauk Wheelmen, Brooklyn.

—Capt. A. F. Calkins of the Elizabeth Wheelmen has called the following evening club runs for this month: Monday, Aug. 14, to Summit, N. J.; Saturday, Aug. 19, to Plainfield, N. J.; Tuesday, Aug. 22, to Westfield and Rahway, N. J.; Saturday, Aug. 26, annual watermelon run to Ackor's Farm, North Plainfield, N. J.; Wednesday, Aug. 30, to Boynton Beach, N. J., for annual bath. All runs start from clubhouse, 1,203 East Broad Street. The club will hold no Sunday runs during the present month, their place being taken by these evening runs.

—Manhattan Bicycle Club extends an invitation to all unattached wheelmen to join it in its Sunday club runs, and will be glad to meet wheelmen who are twenty-one years of age or over at its clubhouse, 1,790 Broadway, corner of West Fifty-eighth Street, any evening of the week. The Captain of the club can be seen at the clubhouse on Sunday evenings. The club runs are always in charge of experienced men, and the routes are selected with regard to both good riding and interesting scenery.

—Among the new riders who will compete in the races of the National Cycling Association at Manhattan Field on Aug. 19 are H. D. Hutchins of Boston, E. C. Bold of Buffalo, Carl Hess of Newark, B. L. Schantz of Philadelphia, J. C. Fuhrman of Buffalo, C. E. Simms of Sidney, C. W. Price of Milwaukee, W. M. Breckenbridge of Minneapolis, and H. H. Lambton of Australia.

—A party from the Manhattan Bicycle Club, under command of Capt. Charles P. Stanbach, will start from the clubhouse, Broadway and West Fifty-eighth Street, to-day at noon for a run to Patchogue, L. I. Other members of the club who are not able to get away to-day will go down to-morrow, and the return will be made together to-morrow afternoon.

—Brunado Schottoi has been elected Captain of the Liberty Cycle Club, in place of C. Heider, resigned. Mr. Schottoi is an ex-member of the Manhattan Athletic Club and the Riverside Wheelmen, and is the possessor of twenty-six medals and trophies which he has won within less than two years.

—A number of new men joined the National Cycling Association on the Western circuit, and they are expected to ride in the Eastern meets this Fall, beginning with that at the Manhattan Field on Aug 19. Among them are J. L. Starbuch of Marion, Iowa; John Prince, and W. S. Campbell.

—The Liberty Cycle Club will leave its clubrooms, 126 Second Avenue, at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow for a run to Milburn, N. J. At Orange they will be met by the Rockaway Athletic Club Cyclers of Rockaway, N. J., who will escort them through the Oranges to Milburn.

—Twenty members of the Greenwich Wheelmen, headed by Lieut. William H. Gardner, took a run to Coney Island last Wednesday evening, where they met a party of the Lafayette Wheelmen. After a pleasant evening at the island the two clubs returned together.

—The Pequannock Club of Park Ridge, N. J., will hold a series of bicycle races this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The following events will be run: Quarter mile, (novice;) one mile, handicap, (open;) two mile, handicap, (open;) half mile, scratch, (open.)

—The Homestead Wheelmen will have an open century run on Labor Day, over a course to be yet selected. Club and time prizes will be given, and each man who finishes the course will receive a medal.

—Secretary-Treasurer Adolph Stahl of the Gramercy Wheelmen has returned with a broken wheel from a two-weeks' vacation at Patterson, N. Y. He advises wheelmen to shun that part of the State.

—Chief Consul Charles H. Luscomb of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen will referee the bicycle races of the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Bergen Point on Labor Day.

—The Gramercy Wheelmen will have a club run to Manhattan Beach to-night, leaving the clubrooms, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 7 o'clock. Thirty-five men are expected to take part.

—The Belleville Wheelmen will hold a five-mile road race this afternoon for the Edgewood Cup. The race to-day will be the second of a series of three.

—William Rauch, Albert Bowers, and William Thorner were elected members of the Gramercy Wheelmen at their meeting Thursday evening.

—The East Orange Cyclers will have a run this afternoon to Bendview and Millville, starting from the clubhouse at 3 P. M.

ROWED ON ROUGH WATER.

Winners at the Northwestern Regatta Association Races.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—The favoring weather which marked the National regatta gave way this afternoon to rain and wind that roughened the course, but did not hurt the attendance or delay the races of the amateurs of the Northwestern Association. It was after 3 o'clock when Russell, Berry, and Rumohr, the winner at Hamilton, got away in the first heat of the junior singles. Russell was never headed and won without a struggle, Berry bringing up the rear a poor third. Dagwell of the Wolverines was protested in the second heat on the claim that he had won a race at Charlevoix, but he rowed under the protest and showed the way all around, leading Jury to the finish by ten lengths.

Owing to withdrawals, the junior fours were disposed of in one heat, the race being one of the prettiest of the week. The Minnesotas led to the stake in a fighting rush, with the Tecumsehs crowding them. The Mutuals made a beautiful turn and started home first, leading half the way, when the Minnesotas collared them and shook them off, winning by two lengths. The umpire would stand no delays, and when the gig races started, the Delawares and the Chicagos were at the line while the Wolverines were getting out their boat and the Detroits were in the house. The gun was fired. The Wolverines went over the course and made a play for the lead, but a poor turn left them no show. The Delawares won by twenty lengths.

The junior doubles was a procession, with the Torontos in smooth water and in the lead. Muntz had it all his own way from the start in the single-paddling canoe race and the Toronto pair had a walk-over in the junior event. Dagwell won the final heat of junior scullers, shaking off Rumohr at the turn, to which point they had made an exciting race.

The final for the senior four championship of the National Association, between the Argonauts and the Minnesotas, was a fight from the "go" to the finish. The Minnesotas had a slight lead at the stake, but the Canadians made the better turn and got away on even terms. Thus they rowed, nip and tuck, to within a quarter of a mile of the finish. But the Canadian crew could not stand the pace and practically quit.

Summaries:

Junior Single Sculls.—*First Heat*—Alfred Russell, Torontos, won; time, 12:15; J. Rumohr, Torontos, second; James Berry, Aquanoks, Passaic, N. J., third. *Second Heat*—Charles Dagwell, Wolverines, Detroit, won; time, 13:04½; Alf Jury, Jr., Toronto, second; A. W. Bensley, Pawtucket, third. *Final Heat*—Dagwell won in 10:03½; Rumohr, second; Russell, third.

Junior Fours.—Minnesotas of St. Paul, L. Mahon, bow; P. Houghton, No. 2; T. L. Wann, 3; E. C. Halbert, stroke; won. Time—9:30¼. Tecumsehs of Walkerville, second, 9:35; Mutuals of Detroit, third; Torontos, fourth; Wyandottes, fifth.

Four-oared Gig.—Delaware of Chicago, A. L. Reiner, bow; J. B. Gillen, No. 2; L. Zimmerman, 3; J. J. Cummisky, stroke; A. Frantz, coxswain; won. Time—10:23. Wolverines of Detroit, second.

Junior Double Sculls.—Torontos, Alfred Russell, bow; J. Rumohr, stroke, won; time, 10:02¾; Minnesotas of St. Paul, second; time, 10:58; Mutuals of Detroit, third.

Single Canoes.—R. G. Muntz of Torontos won; time, 4:12½; E. S. Reynolds, C. S. Isham, J. A. Rathbone, and C. H. Gould, all of Detroit, finished in the order named.

Junior Pair-Oared Shells.—Torontos, W. J. Bryce, bow; F. S. Wells, stroke, won; walk-over; no time taken.

The four-oared crews of the Minnesotas of St. Paul and the Argonauts of Toronto were called out at 11 o'clock this morning to settle the question of supremacy in the senior four-oared battle of the National Regatta, which was unfinished yesterday owing to fouls. The Minnesotas were first to catch the water, but at the turning stake both crews were head and head. It was a hot race all the way home, the boats being on even terms until thirty yards from the finish line, when the Argonauts quit and the Minnesotas won easily. Time—9:25.

The National Association officers for the ensuing year were chosen yesterday, as follows: President—Henry Whiting Garfield of Albany; Vice President—Charles Catlin of Chicago; Secretary—Fred R. Fortmeyer of New-York; Treasurer—H. K. Hinchman of Philadelphia.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The Bank Clerks' Athletic Association of Philadelphia will hold its fourth annual games on the University Grounds on Saturday, Sept. 2. The following events are open to all amateurs in good standing: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 220-yard hurdle, throwing 16-pound hammer, half-mile run, one-mile walk, running broad jump, running high jump, pole vault, two-mile run, and half-mile run (scratch,) and one-mile and two-mile bicycle races, and the half-mile bicycle race for the championship of Philadelphia. The prizes are gold and silver medals. The official handicappers are W. H. Rocap, A. A. W., and A. G. Powell, League of American Wheelmen. Entries close Wednesday, Aug. 23, with A. P. Childs, 1,814 Market Street, Philadelphia.

—The first annual competition and games of the St. George's Athletic Club will be held on its new grounds at Monitor Park, Weehawken, this afternoon at 2:30. A good list of entries has been secured in all the events, and several crack performers are among them. Conneff is entered in the mile run, Billings in the half-mile run, Allen and Richards in the 440-yard run, Goff in the broad jump, Puffer in the hurdle race, Woodruff in the obstacle race, and Sternberg in the bicycle race. A good track, six laps to the mile, properly graded at the turns, has been prepared. The park may be reached from Fourteenth Street Ferry in twenty-five minutes, or from Forty-second Street Ferry in fifteen minutes.

—T. Conneff is not likely to meet G. W. Orton, champion runner of the United States and Canada, at Holmes Field, Boston, Aug. 26. Orton writes to say that he will not compete, as he does not think he will be in condition for a hard race on that date. He, however, states that he will be at Bergen Point on Labor Day, Sept. 4, to compete in the New-Jersey Athletic Club games, and if Conneff is anxious for a race he will meet him in the one-mile run. This will give the Xavier Club runner an opportunity to take an exact measure of the Canadian champion.

—The Friendship Boat Club will hold its annual regatta this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock over a half-mile course on the Harlem River, finishing in front of the clubhouse. The events will be single gig, single shell, pair-oared shell, pair-oared gig, double-scull gig, eight-oared shell, and an eight-oared barge race between married and single crews. A reception and dance will be held at the clubhouse in the evening.

LEHIGH VALLEY RUMORS.

Denial of One of Them Concerning the Pennsylvania Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 11.—Speculation is still active regarding the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A good deal is heard bearing upon the possibility of a close affiliation with the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is positively denied by Lehigh Valley officials who are in position to speak with authority.

One of these said to-day:

"The abrogation of the lease with the Reading does not mean a separation of interest. The two roads will continue to work together, and their close intimacy during the past year will make it all the easier for them to agree upon traffic arrangements. As to the Lehigh Valley dividend, due Oct. 15, the Directors were earnest in what they said in the circular. The dividend will be reduced—not passed—unless something unforeseen occurs."

Vice President Sayre of the Lehigh Valley to-day issued a notice that Theodore Voorhees, now Vice President of the Reading Company, would continue until further notice to exercise supervision over the operations of the Lehigh Valley system as heretofore during the lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, with the title of Acting General Manager.

To Regulate Mexican Roads.

MEXICO, Aug. 11.—The project long under consideration in the Department of Communications for putting railway companies under a special law is coming to a head, and on Aug. 15 the first meeting of a Government commission to discuss the matter will take place. It is probable that the outcome will be a law similar to the Inter-State transportation law of the United States.

The Government has never given its official sanction to the pooling arrangement entered into by the railways in respect to foreign freights, and it is believed there may be interference which will break it up. The argument is that, the Government having given immense subsidies to build railways, it should compel them to work for the building up of the business of Mexico.

Receiver for Hutchinson and Southern.

HUTCHINSON, Kan. Aug. 11.—The Hutchinson and Southern Railroad, with headquarters in this city and operated between Hutchinson and the Indian Territory, passed into the hands of a receiver yesterday. Otto Miller, the Superintendent of the road, was appointed to the position by the United States District Court, District of Kansas.

Considerable excitement is felt over the matter, as it is thought that the appointment of a receiver is for the purpose of coercing persons who have gone into litigation with the road over the settling of a certain right of way between Anthony and Cameron, and not because the road is in a desperate condition.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—W. W. Mayberry, formerly of the Mexican National Railroad, and more recently of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway, has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Mexican, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railway. E. W. Jackson, Vice President and General Manager of the Mexican Central Road, has been granted a four months' leave of absence.

—General Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific has telegraphed the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association objecting to the rates to Indianapolis for the Grand Army meeting, which he says discriminate against his road.

Drain Clogged by Willow Roots.

From the Engineering Record.

Prof. James L. Greenleaf of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New-York City, writes:

"A case of pipe stoppage came under my attention recently that is not without interest as illustrating the enterprise of the willow tree in search of water. It became necessary to uncover and clean out a line of four-inch drain tile leading water from some wet land near our Summer surveying camp. For a distance of thirty feet or more the pipe was found completely filled up with a mass of closely-meshed small willow roots growing from a few quarter-inch stems that had here and there forced their way through the joints of the pipe. The sections of pipe were pulled over the growth of roots, and this was taken out of the trench in lengths of 10 or 12 feet, 4 inches in diameter, true to the bore of the pipe and showing the position of nearly every joint. The tree that is responsible for the mischief is a large willow, and stands over sixty feet away from the trench on the nearest line."

The Turks and the Missionaries.

From the Christian at Work, Aug. 10.

THE TIMES prints a note anent the attack upon Miss Melton, a Presbyterian missionary in Duree, Turkey, of which we made mention last week, in which Secretary Gresham reports Minister Terrell at Constantinople as having cabled the department that the Grand Vizier had done his full duty to protect teachers in Koordistan, the province in which the attack took place—which may be taken with a grain of allowance. The State Department, Secretary Gresham added, had instructed Minister Terrell to urge on the Porte the necessity of having the perpetrators of the outrage promptly punished. The Porte, though, is quite accustomed to being "urged." That is generally the end of the matter, as we fear it will be in the present instance.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson's Health.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

T. C. Webber, the artist, has for many years been an intimate friend of the actor, Joseph Jefferson, and a few days ago wrote, asking concerning the health of the distinguished gentleman. Yesterday came a reply as follows:

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 27, 1893.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Thanks for your kind letter. The article in relation to the cancer was an entire fraud. I am quite well again. I was somewhat annoyed at the stupid announcement, for there has been so much stuff in the papers about my illness that I am afraid the public will fancy that I am making a bid for its sympathy like the prima donna who loses her Summer jewels previous to her Fall engagement.

I am doing some of my best painting this Summer. Mrs. Jefferson joins me in cordial regards to you. Faithfully your friend, J. JEFFERSON.

Fall in Temperature Predicted.

Cooler weather late to-day and to-morrow was predicted by the local bureau last night. No disturbance of a general nature was to be discerned upon the charts, but the indications were that local showers might prevail along the Atlantic coast.

To the northeast an area of depression was to be noted, while west of the Mississippi River and to the southwest of the lake region rainstorms covered several States. This storm is moving to the northeasterly in the direction of the St. Lawrence River.

Railroad Fences in Oregon.

From the Portland Oregonian, Aug. 5.

An act of the last Legislature compels all railroad companies in the State to fence their tracks within three years. The Southern Pacific Company accordingly has placed a fencing crew on the line of its road. The fence consists of posts 16 feet apart, with false posts in the centre of the panel. Three strands of barbed wire are stretched from post to post, with a board on top. The crew numbers twenty men, and erects a mile of fencing daily.

Six Hundred Dollars' Worth.

From the Boston Journal.

A Government interpreter at the Boston Post Office is worth $600 a year if he understands French, German, Spanish, Italian, has "a fair knowledge of Russian," and can pass other examinations. This salary shows the lively recognition of linguistic ability. If the candidate should turn out to be a master of Russian, the salary should surely be raised to $625.

WOOLEN MILLS REDUCE WORK.

David L. Einstein Says It Is "Owing to the President's Threats."

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The two big woolen mills in Raritan, one mile above here have gone on three-quarters time, and the people in the town who depend on the mills for their living feel discouraged.

David L. Einstein of New-York, President of the woolen mills, upon reading President Cleveland's message Tuesday evening, sent the following telegram to Raritan:

"Owing to the President's threats in his message that the tariff will be changed in the near future, I want the mills to go on half time as soon as possible."

Adolph Mack, Secretary and Treasurer of the mills, said they would probably not close down entirely, but that a part of the machinery would be stopped. The present reduction makes a difference of about $6,000 a month in wages paid. Kinyon Brothers have reduced the force in their iron foundry.

The gas fixtures works at Bound Brook are working only three days a week owing to lack of orders.

Mrs. Sarah Starkosh Sues Her Sons.

Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court listened to a peculiar suit yesterday in Brooklyn. Mrs. Sarah M. Scudder Starkosh was the plaintiff, and she charged her sons, P. H. Scudder and Townsend Scudder, with attempting to swindle her out of an estate worth $350,000.

Mrs. Starkosh has been married twice, and the sons whom she accuses were by her first marriage. When her first husband died Mrs. Scudder was made executrix of his property. She executed two trusts, naming her sons as trustees and providing that the income from the estate be paid to her during her life, and that the property be divided on her death equally between her children.

Now she says her sons are trying to swindle her, that they have not faithfully administered their trusts, and will not give her an accounting. She says she had to sue one of them before to obtain money he owed her.

Her sons, on the other hand, say she has brought the suit for purposes of revenge, and that she knowingly accuses them falsely.

Judge Bartlett reserved decision.

Butler Maynard Missing.

Butler Maynard, eighty-two years old, a cousin of Judge Maynard, is missing from his home, 1,333 Washington Avenue. He went out for a walk at 5 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon and has not been seen since.

The missing man is 5 feet 8 inches in height and of slender build. He has a swarthy complexion, gray hair and beard, and a prominent nose. At the time of his disappearance he wore a black alpaca coat, blue vest and trousers, white straw hat, and top boots. A general alarm was sent out for him from Police Headquarters yesterday.

A Sure Test.

From the Washington Star.

The care and time that Mr. Cleveland spent on his message are indicated by the great mass of unnecessary things that he refrained from saying.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 07 | Sun sets...7 02 | Moon sets...P M 7 54

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	A M 7 42	Gov. Isl.	A M 8 04	Hell Gate	A M 9 57
Sandy H'k	P M 7 56	Gov. Isl.	P M 8 17	Hell Gate	P M 10 19

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	A M 1 28	Gov. Isl.	A M 2 04	Hell Gate	A M 3 39
Sandy H'k	P M 1 46	Gov. Isl.	P M 2 16	Hell Gate	P M 3 44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aleno, Kingston	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Caribbee, St. Thomas	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Circassia, Glasgow	4:00 A M	6:00 A M
Comal, Galveston	......	3:00 P M
Dania, Hamburg	......	8:00 A M
Justin, Brazil	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
La Champagne, Havre	1:00 A M	4:00 A M
Mobile, London	......	......
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Obdam, Rotterdam	3:30 A M	5:30 A M
Saale, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Thingvalla, Christiania	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Umbria, Liverpool	2:00 A M	5:30 A M
Yumuri, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
TUESDAY, AUG. 15.		
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Galileo, Pernambuco	......	12:00 M
Miranda, Jamaica	......	......
Spree, Bremen	......	1:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.		
Alvo, Gonaives	......	1:00 P M
Majestic, Liverpool	......	10:00 A M
Orizaba, Havana	......	3:00 P M
Paris, Southampton	......	8:00 A M
Rhynland, Antwerp	......	9:00 A M
Venezuela, La Guayra	......	1:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 12.—Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 29; Egyptian Monarch, London, July 29; Fulda, Gibraltar, Aug. 4; Hindoo, Hull, July 29; Italia, Christiansand, July 29; Italia, London, July 23; Taormina, Hamburg, July 27.

SUNDAY, AUG. 13.—Aurania, Liverpool, Aug. 5; La Normandie, Havre, Aug. 5; Orinoco, Bermuda, Aug. 10.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.—Ailsa, Port Limon, Aug. 5; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 2; Panama, Bordeaux, July 30; Rhaetia, Havre, Aug. 2; Yucatan, Havana, Aug. 10.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.—Arizona, Liverpool, Aug. 5; Cufic, Liverpool, Aug. 4; Strasburg, Bremen, Aug. 3; Westerniand, Antwerp, Aug. 5; Weser, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.—Alamo, Colon, Aug. 8; Dubbeldam, Rotterdam, Aug. 5; Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 8; Munchen, Bremen, Aug. 5; Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 12.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Aug 11.

SS Paris, Randle, Southampton Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. South of Fire Island at 8 07 P M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of San Antonio, Dole, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg Aug. 3 via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A M.

SS Nacoochee, Kempton, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Sibbelee, Paramaibo, &c., July 20, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 30 P M 10th.

SS Martha, Newcastle July 25, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A M.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Schamberg, Rio de Janeiro July 10, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P M.

SS Italia, (Ger.,) Reuter, Stettin July 26 via Helsingborg, &c. with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P M.

Bark America, Armstrong, Barbados 15 ds, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, S, light air, fair.

Sailed.

SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; State of Texas, for Brunswick and Fernandina.

Spoken.

Ship Dovenby Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Slater, from New-York May 28 for Shanghai, was spoken June 27 in lat 3 N, lon 26 W.

Ship Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Capt. Gildell, from Dublin July 28 for New-York, was spoken Aug. 8 in lat 50 N, lon 24 W.

Bark Rota, (Norw.,) Capt. Torgensen, from New-York July 19 for Queenstown, was spoken Aug. 2 in lat 46 N, lon 39 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Red Star Line SS Friesland, Capt. Nickels, from New-York for Antwerp passed the Lizard at 4 A M to-day.

SS Manningham, (Br.,) Capt. Petersen, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Carlisle, (Br.,) Capt. Read, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Andrew's Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Whitburn, sld. from Girgenti for New-York Aug. 3.

SS George Heaton (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Aug. 5.

SS Glenmorven, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Aug. 9.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Hurona, (Br.,) Capt. Tait, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Isis, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Perim Aug. 10.

SS Mcduff, (Br.,) Capt. Porter, from New-York July 18 for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York July 29, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

Hamburg-American Line SS Columbia, Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York Aug. 3, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Persian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Bristow, from New-York July 29, arr. at London to-day.

SS Bunic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Didam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New-York July 28, arr. at Rotterdam at 1 A M to-day.

Cunard Line SS Campania, Capt. Haines, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9 50 A M to-day.

SS Essen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bruhn, sld. from Hamburg for New-York to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—White Star Line SS Bovic, Capt. Thompson, sld. hence for New-York at 11 A M to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 11.—Hamburg-American Line SS Fürst Bismarck, Capt. Albers from Hamburg, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

The Turf.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	7
Auction Sales	7	Magazines	2
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	6	New Publications	5
Business Notices	5	Proposals	7
City Flats To Let	7	Real Estate at Auction	7
City Real Estate for Sale	7	Religious Notices	7
Country Board	7	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Europe	7	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	7
Financial	6	The Turf	3
Help Wanted	7	To Let for Business Purposes	7
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Instruction	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Law Schools	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden. Matinée.

BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum. Matinée.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.

ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair. Matinée.

MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown. Matinée.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert—Fireworks.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.

POLO GROUNDS, 157th St. and 8th Av.—4:00 P. M.—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS—POSTPAID.

DAILY, 1 year, $8.00; with Sunday..$10.00
DAILY, 6 months, $4.00; with Sunday.. $5.00
DAILY, 3 months, $2.00; with Sunday.. $2.50
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday .75
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday .90
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year $2.00
WEEKLY, per year, 75 cts.; six months, 40 cts.
Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
TIMES BUILDING.
Sample copies sent free. New-York City.

NOTICES.

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1.50 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.*

THE DAILY TIMES *can be had in London at Low's Exchange,* 57 *Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.*

THE TIMES *does not return rejected manuscripts.*

Liberal commissions to club agents.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, southerly winds.

It is an especially gratifying incident of the agreement as to financial legislation reached in the House yesterday that Mr. WILSON of West Virginia was selected to offer the repeal bill, and will naturally be the leader of its supporters. Mr. WILSON has earned the confidence of all parties in the House by his essential fairness of mind and their respect and admiration by his marked ability and the high plane on which he has always acted. It is a good sign for a future extending beyond the adoption of the repeal bill that his force and authority in the House are thus recognized.

The use of certified checks for small amounts in Buffalo and in one or two smaller cities has been recognized as lawful by the Controller of the Currency. Probably the device will not be needed after a few days, but it is an ingenious and significant extension of the principle of the Clearing House certificates which will receive attention when the question of providing a sound and elastic currency comes up—as it must.

Controller MYERS yesterday issued a municipal debt statement for the six months ending July 31, which shows that during that period there was a decrease of something over $172,000 in the net funded debt of the city. While the total amount of bonds outstanding increased by over $3,368,000, more than $3,540,000 was added to the Sinking Fund. In fact the principal increase in the issue of bonds was made directly to the Sinking Fund. There was a slight decrease in what are known as "taxation bonds," and only a small increase in those issued for local improvements. This is a very satisfactory showing, considering the amount of public work that has been going on and the low rate of taxation. The net funded debt of the city is less than $98,500,000, which is nearly $58,000,000 below the constitutional limit. No comparison can be made between the amount of revenue bonds outstanding at the end of December and at the end of July, because these obligations are mostly issued between April and October, and largely redeemed before the end of the year. There are many outstanding at the end of July and few at the end of December, and they are no part of the continuing debt of the city.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois and Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa are warned, in a friendly spirit, that "peanuts" are no longer circulating at par in the politics of the United States, and will not be accepted by the people until the Sherman act is repealed. Tricks such as they tried to play in the House yesterday would ordinarily be only ridiculous. At present they are despicable.

It is a deep humiliation to the great State of New-York that in the financial debate now coming on in the Senate it will be unrepresented and voiceless. The opportunity is one that comes hardly once in a generation. If New-York had taken pains to be represented in the Senate by a Senator of sufficient amplitude and knowledge he might in this debate make an enduring reputation and shed lustre on his State. Our plight in the Senate is attracting attention outside of New-York. A Minneapolis correspondent writes to inquire whether if the newspapers should sign a petition and influential politicians lend their influence to the work Senator DAVID B. HILL might not be brought to his senses and induced to vote and speak in the Senate as his constituents think. We are forced to reply that no one is paying any attention to Senator HILL. He is understood to be a bimetallist of a peculiarly looney and unintelligible type. No one expects of him the service that a New-York Senator ought to render in this crisis.

THE SILVER PROGRAMME.

The two parties in the House of Representatives, one favoring the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act and the other favoring free coinage, came to an agreement yesterday in a manner that was creditable to both sides.

The repeal bill was introduced, a resolution calling for a final vote in two weeks was proposed by Mr. BLAND and carried, and the debate began. The free-coinage bill will be offered as a substitute, and amendments will be offered in due order and voted on at the time fixed until the House has reached decisive action. As the men composing what is conveniently known as the silver party have, in this emergency, acted candidly and honorably, forbearing all merely factious tactics and asking only for a reasonable time in which to present their opinions, they will, perhaps, give attention to suggestions regarding their programme, even though they come from a paper like THE TIMES that does not support their policy. These suggestions relate not to the question of principle, as to which we cannot agree, but to the question of expediency from the standpoint of the silver men themselves.

The advocates of unlimited coinage of silver by the United States are composed practically of two classes, those interested in the production of silver on the one hand, and, on the other, the representatives of the debtor class—that is to say, of those who believe that it would be easier to pay and easier to borrow money if there were more money. Now, it is perfectly clear to us that, even if unlimited coinage of silver might serve the interests of these two classes at some time in the future, it cannot be made to do so at present, and this for the reason that in the present condition of the markets of the world no ratio can be fixed that would not surely vary in a short time from the actual ratio. What happens when any metal is coined into legal-tender money at a nominal value above its real value has been shown in our own history over and again, and with reference to gold as well as to silver. From 1792 to 1834 the Government coined silver at a value above the market, the ratio being as 1 to 15, and the result was that silver alone remained in circulation. Since $100 in gold would buy silver bullion that could be coined at the mints into more than $100, (generally from $101 to $103,) the gold vanished and the silver only remained. In 1834 the ratio was changed to 1 to 15.98, (or roundly 1 to 16,) and at this ratio the gold coin was worth more than gold bullion. Since $100 in silver would buy more than $100 in gold bullion, most of the time, for the next forty years, about $103, the silver vanished and the gold remained. Here were two periods of about forty years each, in which first gold and then silver was driven away by exactly the same force—undervaluation in the coinage. In both periods there was unlimited coinage of both metals into full legal-tender coin. There was no difference save in the ratio, setting aside, of course, the influence of paper money, which acted only on the metal in circulation.

Now, do not the silver producers see that this force would act in the same way at present and that their metal could only be kept in circulation on a par with gold when the ratio set by law was the same as the ratio in the market, and that the latter ratio cannot be predicted even for a very short time? Suppose the present market ratio, about 1 to 28, be adopted. To begin with, that would be a proclamation by the silver men that they had no confidence in the future of their product. If silver should advance to 80 cents an ounce the ratio would be about 1 to 25.8, and there would be no more coining. Suppose the ratio of 1 to 24—which has been suggested—were adopted. That would be the equivalent of 86 cents an ounce. If silver advanced by even half a cent beyond that figure, the coinage would cease. The same thing would happen, whatever ratio were adopted, if the market price went beyond the coinage value. The silver men cannot hope for any ratio varying much from the market ratio, and the market ratio is at present so fluctuating that they cannot afford to have it embodied in law. On the other hand, if free coinage be abandoned altogether, there will be taken from the market a disturbing element, and their business will be far more stable, and in the long run far more profitable.

This same view of the facts is equally important to the so-called debtor class. We do not, of course, believe that there is any such class in this country of considerable importance, or that cheap money would do them any good if there were. But there are members of Congress who do believe that they are the direct representatives of such a class, and that free coinage would be of some advantage to those they represent. Do they not see that, with the price of silver rising and falling as it has done for the past three months, they are subjecting their friends to an enormous risk, no matter what ratio is adopted? Suppose they take the present market ratio of 1 to 28, and silver advances in price, as they think it will; not only would coinage cease, but all the silver in circulation and all that could be got out of the Treasury on silver certificates or other Government paper would be melted up and sold out of the country. How would the debtor class regard the action of their representatives then? But suppose silver, instead of advancing, should decline; then the gold that might be in circulation would disappear, as it has done within a few months, at the mere prospect of gold payments becoming impossible. The contraction would be equally violent and disastrous, and the debtor class would again suffer.

Thus it is plain that the adoption of free or unlimited coinage of silver, for which Mr. BLAND and his friends are now contending, would involve all those supposed to be interested in such a policy in great peril and expose them to crushing disaster. If the time is ever to come when silver can be safely coined without limit, it must be when the market ratio to gold is fairly steady, which it is not now, and will not be in a long time yet. For this reason we believe that the soberer men who have heretofore clung to that theory may very well be content to see its consideration postponed until our present troubles are definitively settled.

SENATOR TELLER'S RECKLESS WORDS.

HENRY M. TELLER, Senator from the State of Colorado, is reported to have made the following statement since the assembling of Congress at Washington:

> "The clamor for the repeal of the Sherman act does not come from the productive agencies of the country, not from the men who created the wealth of the country. It comes from the money centres and from them alone."

The productive agencies of the country would do well to let Senator TELLER hear from them about this matter without any delay whatever. Let the representatives of the mills, factories, and workshops, of the farms and the mines, yes the mines, send a telegraphic dispatch to the Hon. HENRY M. TELLER, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C., advising him whether or not in this reported statement he correctly represents their views. Telegraphing is cheap. It will be better to use the wire than to wait for the mails.

It is more important than at first blush it may seem that Senator TELLER if wrong should be set right. It is a common practice for Senators and Representatives to justify their speeches and votes by saying: "Our people want this bill passed; therefore I support it." We already know what Senator TELLER'S "people" in Colorado want, or what some of them want, but in this statement Senator TELLER is speaking not for the people of Colorado, but for the people of the whole country. In our judgment he has been guilty of a gross misstatement and misrepresentation. If so, it is important that he should be corrected. It is not a good thing to allow even a United States Senator to speak with a reckless disregard of facts upon so grave a question as the present financial situation of the country.

We hope the productive agencies of the country will give this Colorado Senator a sharp admonition to hold his tongue until he is better informed about their views and wishes.

ART AND CHICAGO.

The acceptance by the Directors of the World's Fair of the resignation of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS as Musical Director was almost a necessary consequence of the reaction upon the fair of the general dull and discouraging condition of business throughout the country. This was plainly put by Mr. THOMAS in his letter of resignation. He had been assured beforehand of an ample amount with which to conduct the musical department of the fair, and to make it really an "exhibit" of modern music, American and foreign, in a sense and to an extent that had never been approached or attempted at a world's fair before. This was a praiseworthy attempt, and, had the receipts of the fair met the expectations of the projectors, it would have been completely executed. Even so far as it has gone, those who have heard the performances at Chicago are aware that it has far surpassed anything that has ever been done in the world elsewhere, and that there has never been such a musical "season" in this country as that which Mr. THOMAS has projected and conducted, with the constant and steady assistance of by far the finest orchestra that is at present to be heard anywhere.

The necessity for retrenchment being imperative, and the musical department being undoubtedly susceptible of retrenchment, to the detriment of its aims and projects, doubtless, but still so as not to be an affliction to the ordinary fairgoer, the retirement of the Musical Director from a place that he could no longer fill with satisfaction to himself was a foregone conclusion. So far as the majority of fairgoers is concerned, the difference is not perceptible, and those of them who notice it rather approve of it. As Mr. THOMAS himself put it, the necessity for retrenchment makes it desirable that, "for the remainder of the fair, music shall not figure as an art at all, but shall be treated merely on the basis of an amusement." From this point of view his own services are unnecessary, and he has therefore offered his resignation.

So far, there is nothing to be said in the way of blame to anybody. The reduction, however deplorable, was inevitable, although Mr. THOMAS would himself, no doubt, gladly bear testimony to the fidelity with which he has been sustained by the better element of Chicago, and especially by the group of rich and public-spirited citizens by whom he was induced to go to Chicago, and who form a body that it would be difficult to match in any other city, and that puts New-York, in particular, to an open shame. But something remains to be said about the treatment which Mr. THOMAS has received. His supporters have been the "remnant" of enlightened persons, or persons anxious to be enlightened. His opponents have been the common "yellow-dog" population of Chicago, which has been represented by the Yahoo part of the press, which is numerically a decided majority. Mr. THOMAS was also the Musical Director of the Centennial at Philadelphia. It is probable that the majority of fairgoers there also either failed to understand, or positively resented, his efforts to instruct them. But there the majority acquiesced in what he did, considering him as one having authority, and had the grace to defer to his judgment. Now, however, the crudest "yellow dog" that writes "editorials" in a Chicago paper thinks his opinion about anything as good as the opinion of anybody else, and makes no sign of deference or respect, but insists loudly and scurrilously on having "what he wants." This is the main difference in this department between the Philadelphia of 1876 and the Chicago of 1893, and it is a difference that is not encouraging to the believers in progress.

Meanwhile, it is a very great pity that the magnificent orchestra which Mr. THOMAS has collected should be disbanded. Chicago's difficulty is New-York's opportunity. We cannot be said, even now, to possess a permanent orchestra, which is a very different thing from a casual collection of orchestral players. It is very much to be hoped that those who were saddened and aggrieved by Mr. THOMAS's departure from New-York may now be moved to take steps to bring him back again so soon as his Chicago contract expires, and to establish, once and for all, the permanent orchestra which New-York so urgently needs.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

The *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, an acknowledged authority in the industries with which it is concerned, undertakes in its latest issue to correct what it has found to be a prevailing misunderstanding as to the cause of the closing movement in the cotton and woolen factories, and in the course of its explanation sets forth some interesting and encouraging facts. The belief which prevails among those who are not familiar with the actual condition of the industries in question is that the mills are closed "because of lack of orders, or, what is equivalent to this, because of large accumulations of goods made in anticipation of a future demand." Out of this conception grows the idea that the recovery from present embarrassment will necessarily be slow, because there must be time for consumptive demand to clear away accumulated stocks. The *Reporter* asserts that the prevailing impression is not warranted by the facts. It enters a general denial, under which some exceptions are noted.

It is true that in the gingham industry there is an accumulation of goods. The gingham mills, says the *Reporter*, "have run the past few seasons against fate—fashion has been against them, other fabrics have taken the place of ginghams, and makers have gone on accumulating in the hope that a revival of interest might appear." It is probable that if there had been no stringency in the money market the manufacturers would have been compelled to cut down very largely the rate of production, and the stringency has given them an excuse for shutting down.

But in other branches of the cotton industry the cause of embarrassment is primarily this stringency, because there are no excessive or abnormal accumulations of goods. In the woolen industry, as a rule, goods are made upon order. This is true of men's wear, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, and, to a considerable extent, of carpets and blankets. Under such conditions there can be no large accumulations of goods except in staples, with respect to which the rule as to orders is not closely observed, and the *Reporter* asserts that so far as such goods are concerned "the market is fairly clean." Some goods made to order are on manufacturers' hands because the orders have been canceled, but the quantity is not large enough to have much effect when the normal demand shall set in. Many of the mills which are closed have orders which would keep them at work for some time, but the closing was caused by the difficulty experienced in obtaining money and by the risk of credits.

The cause of depression in the textile industries, the *Reporter* asserts, is external, not internal. It is the monetary disturbance. "The cause removed, the recovery is only a question of a short time." Stocks are low, both in the primary and in the final distributing markets, and with consumptive requirements approaching a normal condition, the Fall demand when it sets in will probably be very distinctly defined. "Confidence may not be restored at once, but with the money disturbance dissipated, the trade will have confidence enough to buy in such quantities that a brisk business will be done at first hands." Examination of the *Reporter's* reviews of the markets shows that the conclusions expressed in its editorial columns are in the main based upon the information procured and the opinions held by the expert investigators whom it employs.

DR. PARKHURST AND CAPT. DEVERY.

It has often been remarked that the motives of the Rev. Dr. PARKHURST are doubtless good. In fact it is necessary for anybody who dislikes to see a minister of the Gospel making a fool of himself to recur to the goodness of Dr. PARKHURST'S motives whenever a public announcement is made of one of Dr. PARKHURST'S performances. The last of Dr. PARKHURST'S performances is certainly in need of any excuse that can be made for it. For it is the bringing of charges against the Captain of Police who has had one of the agents of Dr. PARKHURST'S society—and an extremely disreputable agent he was proved to be—sent to prison for blackmail. This procedure, therefore, looks much less like an exhibition of public spirit than an ebullition of private spite. To guard against this appearance, it was all the more necessary for Dr. PARKHURST to bring his charges in such a form that they should be seen to be drawn in the fulfillment of a duty.

Instead of that, the letter in which the society has brought them to the attention of the Police Commissioners is an absurdly rhetorical performance, which naturally inclines any reader of it to sympathize with the object rather than with the author of the "charges." It is a loose philippic, abounding in tropes and figures of speech, which might do well enough for an "eloquent discourse" or a sensational "editorial" of the third class, but which is very much misplaced when it is put forward as an indictment and as a statement of reasons why a public officer should be deprived of his employment. It is, indeed, one more of the mistakes of judgment or of taste that have made it extremely unlikely that Dr. PARKHURST can serve the cause of decency and morality, which he undoubtedly has so much at heart, so well in any other way as by refraining from appearing in public as its advocate. In such a case it does not suffice that a man should have a cause at heart; he must also have it more or less at head.

SUPPRESSING THE EVIDENCE.

Charge Against the Controller's Office by the Buffalo Investigators.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—The experts who were employed by Mayor Bishop, after the exposure of the long-continued stealings of City Clerk Van Brocklin, to investigate all the city departments, began with the Fire Department yesterday. They made a partial report of what they had discovered, and late last night supplemented the report with personal statements which reflect severely on the Controller's office.

"It was useless for us to continue our investigations," said Expert Browne to-day, "the obstacles thrown in our way were insurmountable. We might go on investigating for years and never arrive at anything definite, so many documents have been suppressed and spirited away in the Controller's office.

"We find suggestions of criminality in Van Brocklin's dealings with the La France and Silsby Companies, but how much he stole from them it is impossible to tell in the absence of the warrants, vouchers, and assignments, which ought to be in the Controller's office, but which are not forthcoming on our demand.

"Many of his dealings at that time, about the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, were with James Taggart, who then worked in the La France office at Elmira, but is now Secretary of the Sheehan Excise Board. Mr. Taggart's name appears signed to numbers of the documents, but the whole chain of evidence is not complete on account of the suppression of papers by the Controller's office.

"I consider we are in the midst of one of the biggest scandals the city has ever known, but the irregularity in Van Brocklin's accounts and the looseness displayed by the Controller in accepting altered documents and issuing warrants, lead to the conclusion that the full amount of the peculation is beyond detection at this late stage.

"Furthermore, I believe Van Brocklin could not have carried on his peculations in many cases without the aid of confederates and those who were standing in with him in a division of the spoils."

These statements brought forth indignant denials from the Controller's office, but Mr. Brown was not disturbed by them. He repeated his assertion that the Controller's office needed investigation, and his charge that the vouchers wanted for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 had been spirited away to protect a certain Sheehan man who is close to George Zillig, Chairman of the County Committee.

Mayor Bishop this afternoon summoned Controller Gavin, his Deputy, and several of his clerks, together with the experts to his office. Expert Browne persisted in his charges, and Controller Gavin, of course, denied them. No conclusion was reached, and there will be another meeting on Monday.

It is understood that if the charges against the Controller shall be proved he will be removed by the Mayor.

FOOLED THE REPUBLICANS.

They Failed to Get Control of the North Plainfield Borough Government.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—At the Spring election the Democrats of North Plainfield succeeded in electing a Mayor and a majority of the borough Council, for the first time in the history of the borough. The Republicans have been scheming to regain control. Councilman Connolly, Democrat, resigned, owing to his inability properly to attend to the duties of his office.

The Republicans took advantage of the absence of Councilman Horsell (Dem.) and fixed up a scheme again to control the borough Government. They had it all arranged to get a majority present and elect a Republican to fill the vacancy.

Mayor Sanders heard of the scheme and beat the Republicans at their own game. The Mayor, who is the presiding officer, called the meeting to order and said:

"Owing to the absence of Councilman Horsel, and as the tax budget will be ready next Friday, we will adjourn to Friday night. Council is adjourned."

On an instant the Republican leader, Mr. Needham, was on his feet to object, but it was no use. The Mayor walked from the room, the other Democrats following.

ARREST OF A PEACE JUSTICE.

A Lawyer's Clerk Assaulted by Justice Shannon of New-Rochelle.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Edward M. Shannon, a Justice of the Peace of New-Rochelle and a prominent politician, is confined in the village look-up for an assault committed on Richard Dooley, head clerk in the local office of M. J. Keogh, a lawyer, who has his New-York City office in Temple Court, Beekman Street.

This is not the Justice's first offense. A month ago he was arrested for assaulting a newspaper reporter. He was fined $25, and was severely reprimanded in the New-Rochelle Police Court.

To-night Mr. Dooley was talking with friends in front of the police station when Justice Shannon came up and asked if he could have a fight there. Dooley tried to avoid him, but the Justice followed him up and struck Dooley several times in the face. Police Captain McGinnis witnessed the assault and made the arrest.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count Otto von Grote of Germany is at the Cambridge.

—Gen. Eugene A. Carr, United States Army, is at the Grand.

—Ex-Senator Alexander Caldwell of Kansas is at the Hoffman.

—Anibal Cruz of the Chilean Legation at Washington is at the Victoria.

—M. Covarrubias of the Mexican Legation at Washington is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie and J. Alexander Preston of Maryland are at the Imperial.

—Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota and James F. Joy of Detroit are at the Fifth Avenue.

Roman Catholic College at Aberdeen.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The report that the Marquis of Bute has purchased the priory, St. Andrew's, with the view of the establishment of a Roman Catholic College under the shadow of the university there is no doubt correct. Blairs, which the new college is to take the place of, is charmingly situated on the banks of the Dee, a few miles from Aberdeen. It has been in existence for a long period, and Northern lads intended for the priesthood usually spend some five years there, and are then sent to finish their studies at the Scotch College at Rome. The invasion of St. Andrew's by the Roman Catholics is causing some heart-burnings among the more extreme Protestants of the North.

Reputation Counts.

From the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

It is a noticeable fact that, in spite of the severe depression in the woolen goods market and the delay in placing of orders, there are mills that seem to be experiencing comparatively little difficulty in the placing of their production, some of these mills showing individual orders in excess of last year, and new names added to the list of buyers. There is a reason for this, and it is not hard to find. When the market is active and the demand for consumptive requirements close to the actual productive capacity of the mills, the buyer is not disposed to discriminate closely—he can sell almost anything; but a narrow market means close discrimination, and it is then that reputation counts for a great deal.

The Message Admirable.

From the Newark Advertiser, (Rep.)

It would be difficult to tell whether a Republican or a Democrat wrote the President's message, so admirable and dispassionate is the tone throughout, save in the tariff-reform clause. Mr. Cleveland has been a conspicuous factor in the elimination of partisanship from the silver question now agitating the country.

POLITICS IS THEIR SPHERE

THREE DISTINCT TYPES OF THE WOMAN POLITICIAN IN KANSAS.

The Mildly Persuasive, Gentle, Yet Insistent and Determined—The Vigorously Aggressive, Who Have Ideas, Either Borrowed or Original—The Vindictive, Vituperative, Who Do Not Believe in Compromise—The Leaders of These Classes and What They Propose to Do.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—The women of Kansas have become potent factors in politics, and have made such a determined stand that they will stay. Some of the old-timers look upon this innovation with distrust, believing that there will follow an overturning of conventional methods. Others appear to welcome the change, professing to believe that the political puddles will hereafter contain clearer water.

The political women of Kansas may be divided into three classes, in each of which there are found considerable numbers, all anxious to assert their individuality. There is the mildly persuasive woman, gentle, yet insistent and determined, ready at all times to take up the gage of battle for her sex, but careful not to irritate the sterner sex at the wrong time. She is politic, full of cunning, not above deceiving the men in little things, but honest as the day is long. In this class may be placed Mrs. Laura M. Johns and her followers, women long ago trained by Helen M. Gouger, who has attained national fame. They quote Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, but believe that they have a better understanding of the situation than either of them.

These are the women who so worked upon the susceptibilities of the Legislators that they at last consented to submit an amendment to the people to be voted upon at the next general election, giving the right of full suffrage if adopted. They have even secured action in the State platforms of two of the political parties, indorsing their demands. They are shrewd enough to confine their work during the conventions to the Committees on Resolutions, knowing that, if they could only come before the main bodies with the indorsement of those committees, their enemies would be compelled to remain silent for policy's sake.

They have, in all the work that they have done in the various causes which they have championed, kept this question of suffrage uppermost and always before the people. They took part in the last campaigns ostensibly in the interest of their parties, but in reality to weave their web still more tightly about the unsuspecting men. They have no use for men; that is, the leaders have not. One of them remarked, a few years ago, and she is and was at that time a married woman, that "all men are dogs, with brutish instincts, not to be trusted." She has been too politic to make this statement of her belief from the platform, for there her words are honeyed.

The next class, numbering very many of the State workers, is composed of women vigorously aggressive, presenting a bold front, and determined to beat down all opposition. Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease and Mrs. Anna L. Diggs may be taken as representatives of this particular class. They have ideas, either borrowed or original, which they place before those who are fortunate enough to be in their audiences in such shape that opposition is mental rather than expressed. They, too, have but little respect for the men to whom they appeal, but they content themselves with denouncing only those of other political faiths than their own.

These women have acquired influence, not so much because of their persuasive powers as because of the skill with which they have directed the minds of the large class of dissatisfied men. They and their imitators have been shrewd enough to talk to the majority, and have been wise enough to discern what the majority thought they wanted. In this manner they have led, and to them has been accorded leadership in the new party, to which most of them belong. Glib of tongue, possessing assurance, they have been enabled to make a profession of politics. Some of them are loud-voiced and bold, which qualities are taken as symbols of genius. They will not brook opposition, and while they work in the interests of party, that party must espouse their cause or lose their services, which they now realize have become valuable to the candidate who would win; and there is an impression that every candidate has this desire.

These women, that is, this particular class, have formed political associations, presumably as auxiliaries to the party they favor, but in reality to direct and control the committees that direct party movements. They look with scorn upon the unaided efforts of men, and do not attempt to conceal their feelings. Of course the men look with complacency upon all these exhibitions of the other sex, and console themselves with the thought that vest-pocket votes will even up all things, and that they can still claim to have been loyal to those who have been praying for full privileges, though their prayers have at times sounded wonderfully like commands.

The third class, which includes all not enumerated in the other two, is composed of vindictive, vituperative women, who hold that there is no honesty in man, and that with him there should be no compromise. At the head of this class is, perhaps, Miss Eva Corning, who obtains her notions from her father, who has been termed the "Cyclone of Kansas," not so much because he is a "twister" as because he has been destructive in intention and desire.

This class is composed of reformers pure and simple, people who believe that God made a terrible mistake in not consulting them when He peopled the earth with man and did not obtain their opinions as to what should properly constitute that creation. They have the panacea that will cure all social ills, and would, in order to make them effective, first habilitate women in her proper gown of suffrage, which they believe would cover all possible shortcomings. They do not argue. They have no time for such weaknesses. They would annihilate all who do not at once accept their words as the truth.

There is one curious feature connected with this class that no one has ever attempted to explain—all the singers of the suffrage movement belong to it. At least it is only among these women that are to be found those who use their voices in musical notes of praise when recounting the blessings that will surely come when the women have been placed in control of the Government and its police powers. They have but little to say about the elevation of their sex. They believe that the only thing needed is the opportunity and the relaxing of the reins now held by the tyrants who have so long kept them in slavery.

The campaign will be carried on within the Republican and Populist Parties in spite of the efforts of the leaders who have committed themselves to this movement, though personally they are opposed to it. There is yet a question as to whether the women, outside of the few who make their living in such movements, want suffrage. They have not yet shown any great amount of enthusiasm, but there is yet plenty of time to work it up. The State is being prepared for the campaign, and the representative women of each of the types will work as they have never worked before. It is possible that they will be as successful with the people at large as they were with the members of the Legislature. They may not carry their point, but they promise to make life a burden for those who oppose them, and no one doubts that they can do so.

When the aspirant for office is placed between the mildly persuasive woman and the boldly aggressive woman, with the hot-tongued, vituperative woman within easy supporting distance, it does not need a very vivid imagination to conceive of his ready surrender. The fight is already on, though the men have not yet moved in the matter of planning their campaign. It promises to be an interesting one to the outsider who can look on in comfort, and at the same time a very distressing one to those who have placed themselves in position to decide what they must do, and then to act.

Short-Stop Sermons.

From the Chicago Standard.

What shall we do with the evening service? Something like that was the subject for a symposium at a recent Christian convention. Of suggestions there were many. Efforts at novelty seemed to have chief place. After considerable time spent over the novelties the leader asked a brother who had remained silent, "What is your suggestion?" In a peculiar manner, which sent the question home with especial force of conviction, he replied by the counter-question, "What is the matter with preaching the Gospel, by way of variety?"

Preaching the Gospel in what some one has happily designated as "short-stop sermons" will prove to be the only remedy that will remedy anything. The trouble is that preaching the Gospel in living, thrilling, appealing, convicting sermons which stop short in twenty minutes or so, with a joyous, tender, sincere, and brief service of song and Scripture and prayer preceding, is not an easy thing to do. It is a "strait and narrow way" of consecration and prayer and power, and few ministers there be that find it. Those who do have solved the problem of the evening service.

But it will not all rest with the pastor. Organization is indispensable. The environment should be one of expectation, watchfulness, readiness. This will inspire both preacher and his co-workers, and touch as with unseen hand the souls of stranger and unsaved. The truth is, multitudes of men and women, young and old, are hungry for a genuine Gospel. Suppose all the churches perplexed with the Sunday evening service problem bring to bear upon it the experiment of Gospel preaching in "short-stop" sermons, backed up by the ceaseless activities and prayers of a living, soul-saving membership!

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The death of Miss Elizabeth Rapallo Henderson, which occurred at her home in East Seventeenth Street on Thursday, is not one of those that usually find their way into published obituaries, because her life was not before the public. Yet the good she did is known to her friends, to the poor whose sufferings she strove to relieve with tact and kindly sympathy, and to many of the congregation of St. George's, to which she belonged. She was a hard-working lieutenant in the combat against misery undertaken by members of the parish under the lead of Dr. W. S. Rainsford. Left with independent means by her father, the late John C. Henderson, she did not sink into the bored existence of a woman of means who has no immediate family to care for, but devoted herself quietly and unostentatiously to practical charities, which consist much less in money and blankets for the poor than in friendliness and neighborliness, qualities that seem to disappear the more from the life of cities the larger the cities become. Her interest in this work grew as she perceived the immense help one woman can do by her own efforts, until it became the chief resource and passion of her existence. There are many homes from which the sweet savor of her name will never depart.

—The Hon. John H. Starin was again chosen President of the Saratoga Monument Association at its meeting on Tuesday, with James M. Marvin and Warner Miller as Vice Presidents, William L. Stone as Secretary, and Delcour S. Potter as Treasurer. A letter from Representative John Sanford was read, in which he said that the bill for an appropriation for the proposed monument failed of consideration in the last Congress, although an excellent place almost at the head of the House calendar had been secured for it, because the opposition of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the passage of any monumental bill carrying an appropriation was sufficiently powerful to prevent the consideration of this as well as other patriotic and meritorious bills of a similar nature, including that for a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn.

—President Eliot of Harvard expresses the opinion that there is a great diminution in drinking in all colleges, and that great progress is being made in that direction, especially in the colleges of England. The effect on colleges here and abroad, he thinks, has been brought about to a large degree by the decrease in drinking in society.

—The Hon. David Dudley Field said in his paper which was read at the Congress of City Government in Chicago on Wednesday that unless the citizens give as much attention to the selection of their public agents as they give to the selection of their private ones, they will not get honest and capable men into public offices.

—A letter from Lieut. Peary to a friend in Portland, Me., written at Battle Harbor, Labrador, tells him that he missed a most enjoyable excursion by not accompanying the party to Newfoundland. He makes no allusion to any troubles having occurred, as has been rumored since his departure.

—The Hon. Frank Warren Hackett of Washington, D. C., who is one of the Summer residents of New-Castle, N. H., is to deliver the oration at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of that ancient fishing town.

SMALL TALK.

—The dentists of Texas have just held, in Dallas, their thirteenth annual convention. They wish the Governor to be authorized by law to appoint a central board of five dentists to meet annually and examine all applicants to practice dentistry in the State. They do not ask that the fraternity shall be small, but they do wish it to be select and competent.

—The Washington *Post* gives its version of a meeting, alleged to have occurred years ago, between Senator Sherman and a newly-elected Representative from the St. Louis District. "Ach, Senator," said the latter, "I was gladt to see you. I haf heardt of you more times as I haf hairs on my headt. You vas from Atlanta?"

—A Pennsylvanian who claimed that he owed but $13 when $34 was demanded of him by his creditor, was taken before a Judge and asked to swear to the truth of his assertion before two lighted candles, an open Bible, and a cross. The array was too much for him; he quailed and confessed judgment.

—The School of Journalism at Trinity College, North Carolina, which Prof. John L. Weber is to conduct, is to have courses of instruction in English, economics, civics, political science, history, and sociology, and daily practice in newspaper work is to be required.

—A preacher proclaimed at Chautauqua the other day that in nine out of every ten houses in this goodly land of ours the bread is bad. This is a serious state of affairs, unless it be a prejudiced and unjust aspersion on the breadmakers of America.

NUGGETS.

—Dashaway—I spent $200 at the World's Fair.

Cleverton—Does that include the $10 that I lent you?

Dashaway—I should say so! Why, it includes $5 more that I was just going to ask you for.—*Truth.*

—"How many stories has this building?" asked the stranger.

"Several thousand," was the reply.

"What—why, where am I?"

"In the fiction department of the public library."—*Washington Star.*

—A gentlemen who attended the recent field day sports said that he hoped that the foot race along the lake shore would not be construed as a run on the banks of Chautauqua.—*Chautauqua Assembly Herald.*

—The reason Eve never said she wouldn't marry Adam if he were the only man on earth was because there was no other woman she could say it to.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—"Every man can lend his aid to avert the threatened financial crisis," said a banker yesterday, "if he does nothing more than keep quiet."—*Philadelphia Record.*

—He—Yes, I dislike her. She called me a big dunce.

She—Absurd! You're not large, are you, Charley?—*New-York Ledger.*

—When we hear a man tell about a quarrel he has had, we think we have at last met the bravest man in the world.—*Atchison Globe.*

A GOOD GOLDEN EAGLE STORY.

He Attempts to Carry Off a Man and Is Securely Bound.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The first golden eagle seen in the northern part of Ohio for a great many years is now a captive at the home of Joseph Maynes, in Toledo. Mr. Maynes and Peter Barquin were frog fishing in a marsh near the edge of the city, along a wooded bluff, and Maynes was just in the act of spearing a frog when the eagle swooped down upon him, seizing him between the shoulder blades, its sharp talons cutting through his overcoat, a thin undercoat, and deeply into the flesh. The bird beat its wings desperately, and nearly lifted Maynes from his feet two or three times.

While the bird was vigorously lacerating his back and shoulders, he contrived to turn sufficiently to strike it with his frog spear. He then threw one arm about the eagle's neck, and pounded it upon the head with the spear, while Barquin came to his assistance, and between the two they managed to conquer it, and procuring a rope fastened it to a tree till arrangements could be made to take it to the house. It is 7 feet and 6 inches across the wings and weighs thirty-five pounds, standing 3 feet 2 inches high. It is evidently rather young. Old citizens declare it to be a golden eagle. The plumage is of a dark russet color, nearly brown. It has a monstrous head, with a beak 4½ inches long. It ate fifteen sparrows for supper, swallowing each one whole.

A Poor Investment.

From the Washington (N. J.) Tidings.

"Dep" Stoll, the well-known Sussex ex-Sheriff and his famous gray horse have parted company forever. "Dep" let a couple of Newton sports have her for a drive and when they got back the horse died. "Dep" sued for $125 damages. The jury gave him $7.50 for funeral expenses and $2.50 for doctor's bill.

SAMOA'S FALLEN CHIEFTAIN

THE STRUGGLE WITH GERMANS ENDING IN HIS OVERTHROW.

Stirring Events Before and After the Awful Disaster to the War Ships—Mataafa's Leadership of His Countrymen When Malietoa Was in Exile—Self-Abnegation on His Return, Followed by His Rise to Regal State and His Fall.

The fall of the Samoan leader, Mataafa, in the recent battle against the forces of the King, Malietoa, brings to a close an interesting and picturesque career. It is probably the close, also, of a long series of internal commotions in that island, of which the awful calamity which overtook the American and European war ships in March, 1889, was the most world-stirring incident, and the recollection of which is still vivid.

Mataafa and Malietoa are two of three native leaders whom this Samoan history has brought into conspicuous eminence, the other being Tamasese, but Tamasese long since had passed into obscurity, his eminence having been solely that which he acquired from German support. Tamasese never had behind him the power of popularity with his own people. As his fame went up with the suddenness of a rocket, so his power descended with the speed of the rocket's stick. When the Germans, in 1886, set up Tamasese as King, Malietoa might readily have dethroned him, except that he feared what the Germans might do. Malietoa had been treated with marked contempt by the Germans, and Tamasese, whose followers comprised a small band of rebels, had been feasted in public by the Germans. When Admiral Knorr arrived, a direct German insult to the royal Samoan flag was offered through an official naval salute to the flag of Tamasese.

Germans had long had a foothold on the island as traders, and the pretext on which their support of Tamasese was based was an insult which they maintained that Malietoa had given to the German Emperor. They formally declared that they could not recognize Malietoa and that a declaration of war against him was necessary. In August, 1887, their vessels of war arrived, and Tamasese was proclaimed King, although the British and American Consuls refused to recognize him and still accepted Malietoa as the lawful monarch. But Malietoa, pursued by the Germans and hunted from place to place, finally gave himself up and was taken aboard a German war ship. Thence he was carried a prisoner to the Cameroons, where he was incarcerated in a tall iron house with high windows, closed fast at night and occupied by fifty criminals, chained to each other two by two at the ankles.

With Malietoa out of the country, the Germans now set about inducing Tamasese to transfer over to them many of the productive resources of the island. Their representative, Brandeis, became the real power behind the throne of Tamasese, whose chief adviser he was, but the Samoan people became deeply offended when Tamasese assumed the royal title of Malietoa, one which they associated only with actual and legitimate royalty, as represented by the exile. A poll tax was then imposed by Tamasese, and the cup of Samoan bitterness was full. A rebellion threatened to break out. Assemblies met in opposition to Tamasese, who took steps to suppress them, and thus increased the discontent.

With Malietoa out of the country, Mataafa, who was a relative of his, remained the natural centre around which the patriot party could organize. He soon became their chief and leader, and they recognized him as their candidate for the throne. They secured arms from English and American traders, and, having broken forth into open revolt, selected Mataafa to lead them in battle against Tamasese.

On the field of Matautu, in September, 1887, that German puppet King met his defeat. The loss in life on each side was not more than forty, but the combat was furious. In a later fight Mataafa lost perhaps sixty. His followers elected him King at meetings held all over the country, and then in Apia formally proclaimed him. Throughout the country his authority was recognized, save in a few villages. When the Germans went ashore several months later, inviting a battle with Mataafa, fifteen of them were killed and thirty-seven wounded—a conflict which Mr. R. L. Stevenson, in his book "A Footnote to History," has likened to a conflict between schoolboys and their master which should end in driving the master into the street.

It was shortly after this disaster that the great naval catastrophe occurred. Of that hurricane an able and stirring picture has been given by Mr. Stevenson. "The morning of the 17th," he says, "displayed a scene of devastation rarely equaled—the Adler high and dry, the Olga and Nipsic beached, the Trenton partly piled on the Vandalia and herself sunk to the gun deck, no sail afloat, and the beach heaped high with the débris of ships and the wreck of mountain forests. Kane returned to Apia on the 19th," he says, "to find the Calliope the sole survivor of thirteen sail, and the so-called hurricane of March 16 made a marked epoch in the world's history. Directly and at once it brought about the congress and treaty of Berlin; indirectly, and by a process still continuing, it founded the modern navy of the States."

This Congress of Berlin was a successor to the Congress of Washington which had met in the Summer of 1887 and then been broken off. Mr. Stevenson cites the conduct of Germany in now resuming negotiations as a rare thing in diplomatic history, while in the career of Bismarck it is an event that stands alone. Tamasese, by the victorious progress of Mataafa and the wreck of the war ships, stood now absolutely helpless. His house of cards was a structure without support, and Bismarck, who perhaps might have held it up, permitted it to fall of itself. He left to the Berlin Conference the whole question of Samoa's future. It is well known by what desire for peace and order that conference was actuated and how its outcome was a decision to send back to Samoa the exiled Malietoa, the man of whom Mr. Stevenson always speaks as Laupepa.

In August, 1889, the exile arrived on his native shores, when Mr. Stevenson describes him as beholding a changed world. Tamasese was dying of a broken heart, and the rebel leader, Mataafa, was wearing all the honors and titles of Tamasese, but in tenfold more than all the power and popularity Tamasese had ever enjoyed. It was a singular meeting that occurred between the returned exile and the victorious patriot. Malietoa Laupepa came home to find how he had been replaced while in exile, and Mataafa, the victor at the close of a long and anxious conflict of arms, saw before him his only possible competitor for the throne enjoying the support of the great naval powers. To Mataafa the exile was like one who had been brought forth from the grave.

The time surely was ripe for the display of real qualities, and Mr. Stevenson has dwelt admiringly on the conduct of both men. He says Laupepa "found an opportunity to display the admirable sweetness of his nature," while both men "entered into a competition of generosity for which I can find no parallel in history." Each waived his right to the throne and pressed it upon the other, and at last a compromise was entered into, the terms of which "seem to have been always obscure and are now disputed." It was quite clear that the people wanted Mataafa, and quite natural that they should want him. In fact, they elected him King, and they acclaimed him in spite of all that the powers at Berlin had done, but the powers declared that they could not accept the enemy of Germany and requested that Malietoa Laupepa be chosen and acclaimed instead. This was done in December, 1889, but the acquiescence of Samoans was not unanimous. In the interior the people flatly refused to acknowledge Laupepa. Some wanted Mataafa and others still clung to the ruined Tamasese.

Mr. Stevenson's opinion is that Laupepa had never been a popular King, while Mataafa's position was unrivaled, since he was the hero of the war and now was looked upon as the victim of German vengeance. To him more than to any other man were they indebted for the rescue of their country from German domination. But Mataafa went into retirement in a dignified and heroic manner that won him admiration. The feeling that he had been badly treated extended to many quarters, and the more the Germans hated him the more his own people became attached to him.

At the time Mr. Stevenson wrote his book, a little more than one year ago, a threatening condition of affairs had already grown up. Mataafa, though not King, enjoyed many regal honors. Actual control of many affairs had passed into his hands. The State he lived in was regal, and he received formal deputations, while Laupepa was treated as a co-ordinate in authority. The general conduct of Mataafa, however, was that of a law-abiding citizen. Mr. Stevenson described his administration as one in which were seen dignity, plenty, and peace, while with Laupepa were bankruptcy and destitution, the house Laupepa dwelt in being such that a native might use in a bush village. No observer would dream that it even sheltered a family chief. Mataafa's home, meanwhile, was a place worthy to be the residence of an island King, and all his surroundings had a kingly air.

Describing Mataafa's personal appearance, Mr. Stevenson says he is tall and powerful, his age about sixty, with hair and mustache white. He has eyes that are bright and quick of movement, a jaw "perceptibly underhung, which gives him somewhat the expression of a benevolent mastiff," and his manner, though dignified, has something insinuating about it, with an air that reminds one of a Catholic prelate. Mr. Stevenson thought Mataafa confidently expected an election, in which he would be elevated to the chief power. In the meantime he was willing to embrace a compromise with Laupepa. Mr. Stevenson closed his book with an ominous kind of doubt as to the future, the only way he saw for peace being a compromise, for which he obviously had not the highest hopes.

His own sympathies were strongly against the German pretensions; indeed, his book on German soil has been prohibited, and probably there is no Englishman living to-day for whom official Germans have an intenser dislike. Dispatches have represented Mr. Stevenson as prominent among those who have led Mataafa onward in the course that has brought his destruction. Others who have been classed with him are Catholic priests, some of whom, the dispatches have said, were with him in the small boat at the time he gave himself up after the battle in July of this year.

What the fate of this fallen leader will now be none can tell. That the Germans hate him as they hate no other native need not be questioned. Whatever they do, it is clear that they will make themselves secure against his ever again becoming a leader of Samoan revolt. They perhaps saw that his course against Malietoa was one which eventually would lead to his ruin, and thus were content to leave him alone to work it out himself. It has been surmised that they might yet make him repeat the history of Malietoa by a forced sojourn at the Cameroons. It seems unlikely that they will permit him to remain on his native island, where his popularity is so great. Mr. Stevenson may somewhere in print narrate this later and perhaps final chapter in the history of Samoan civil strife. His book of a year ago was as readable as any novel he ever wrote, animated as it was by his own virile and glowing style, with a background of historic facts, all of which he saw and part of which he was.

STOCK SHOW AT THE FAIR.

Shipments of Horses and Cattle to Arrive Next Week.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Entries for the cattle and horse exhibits have closed, and shipments will begin to arrive the first of the week. Two cars loaded with horses and cattle were shipped from Vermont to-day, and will reach here Monday and be placed in one of the thirty great barns erected at the south end of the grounds. Canadian entries will be shipped from Port Huron and Detroit next Monday.

There will be about 80 exhibits for horses, and 1,205 animals have been entered, as follows: Canada, 234; Illinois, 172; Minnesota, 154; Ohio, 99; Missouri, 83; Indiana, 78; New-York, 67; Nebraska, 40; Kentucky, 33; Michigan, 17; Kansas, 42; Iowa, 54; Vermont, 49; Maine, 13; Pennsylvania, 59; North Dakota, 10; Massachusetts, 1.

Canada will send 55 head of cattle and the States mentioned will contribute largely to the cattle show.

In the swine and sheep department entries are still being made.

After the Fair is Over.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A scheme to utilize the Manufactures Building when the exposition is ended was put forward to-day by J. G. Pangborn, President of the American Exhibitors' Association.

His idea is to make Jackson Park the Union Station grounds for all the railroads entering Chicago. The great building now devoted to manufactures and liberal arts would be the central station, the largest and finest in the world. In urging this plan Mr. Pangborn calls attention to the advantage of the lake frontage for water traffic, the many hotels in the vicinity, the easy communication with elevated and cable lines, and the fact that the terminal facilities already provide for every trunk railroad.

The Park Commissioners have been interviewed on the plan. They object decidedly.

Coming Religious Congresses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A series of religious congresses will be held in Chicago in September and October in connection with the Columbian Exposition. For the first time in history a Congress of Universal Religion will be assembled.

The general committee having charge of the congresses suggests that on some day in September the religious teachers of the world take notice of this first effort to establish a common religious fraternity. The request is sent out "To all those who believe in a divine order in the government of the world and who work and wait for the kingdom of God on earth."

German Commissioners to the Fair.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. have been notified that the following distinguished gentlemen, Commissioners of the Imperial German Government to the Chicago World's Exposition, are on board the steamer Lahn, having sailed on the 8th inst. from Bremen and Southampton to New-York: Excellenz von Helmholz, Geheimrath von Muehlenberg, Geheimrath Schmitt, Director Jentzsch, Prof. Backhaus, Prof. Klein, Dr. Budde, Dr. Kurlbaum, Dr. Ehrenreich, Geheimrath Winkel, President Schulz, Director Waag, Prof. Felix, Prof. Landsberg, and Dr. Giesecke.

Grand Army Day, Sept. 9.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Grand Army Day at the exposition, Sept. 9, will be one of the biggest days of the fair. Last night the commanders of twenty-three posts met with Department Commander E. A. Blodgett, to make arrangements for the day.

The National Encampment will adjourn at Indianapolis the day preceding, and the delegates and posts there assembled will come to Chicago. Besides the regular exercises on the grounds there will be reunions of regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps.

A parade will be a feature of the day.

His Life Threatened by a Cuban.

Miguel Fernandez, twenty-nine years old, of 79 Oliver Street, was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted felonious assault upon Julian C. Formil of 215 East Nineteenth Street.

It is alleged that Fernandez met Formil and a companion at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, and asked Formil's companion to buy a scarf pin from him. The man refused. Then Fernandez turned to Formil and said: "You will buy the pin!" Formil said he was not prepared to do so, whereupon Fernandez said: "Then do you meet me in front of the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock to-night with $1.50, or I will cut your heart out."

Fernandez is said to be a fugitive from Cuba and a terror to his associates. Formil, not wishing to meet him, told a policeman his story, and Fernandez was arrested at the time and place he had appointed. When he was searched a formidable dirk was found in his trousers.

Formil did not appear in court yesterday, and the policeman made the charge against Fernandez.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Bradstreet's reports 474 failures in the United States during the week, against 459 in the preceding week, and 188, 213, 148, and 177 in the corresponding weeks of 1892, 1891, 1890, and 1889. The Middle States had 85, New-England 37, the Southern States 48, the Western States 174, the Northwestern States 95, the Pacific coast 21, and the Territories 14. Canada had 28, against 33 for the previous week. Of failing enterprises 73 per cent. employed a capital of $5,000 or less, and 13 per cent. employed from $5,000 to $20,000 capital. Only 59 failures are reported with capital each in excess of $20,000.

BARON HENRI ARNOUS DE RIVIERE of France, who is said to be at present engaged in mining in Bolivia, has been attached for $6,978 in favor of Herman F. Albright on a claim for his services and of James A. Deuther, the Baron's Bolivian agent, and for money loaned by Deuther. Albright claims he was engaged to go to Bolivia with the Baron, but when they reached Arequipa, Peru, he was discharged. It was reported that de Riviere had $225,000 stock of the Beni Gum Company in the hands of Earle Brothers of 150 Pearl Street, and the Sheriff served the attachment there.

DAVID LANG AND BERNHARDT NATHAN, composing the firm of D. Lang & Nathan, dealers in shoes at 343 Grand Street, made an assignment yesterday to Arthur Furber. Mr. Lang started in business in 1884, and Mr. Nathan became a partner in April, 1891, having previously been in business in Savannah. Herman Joseph, attorney for the assignee, said the failure was caused by money stringency, dull trade, and poor collections. The liabilities are about $15,000, and the assets are nominally the same.

ESPULA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.—A receiver has been appointed for the Espula Land and Cattle Company of Texas. The company owns 60,000 acres of land and 35,000 head of cattle. The company is an English one, and the grounds of complaint were insolvency and mismanagement. The property involved amounts to over $1,000,000.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST CHARLES S. HASTINGS, President of the Rochester Paper Company, has been entered by the Traders' National Bank for $20,771 on four notes of that company indorsed by Mr. Hastings.

HENRY BRASHMAN, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, 158 West Third Street, Cincinnati, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $40,000; assets nominally the same.

MEHEGAN & DORSETT, mattress and bedding manufacturers at Asbury, N. J., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors. David Harvey, Jr., is the assignee. The liabilities are about $5,000.

LOUIS J. EHRLICH, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 1,861 Lexington Avenue, has given a bill of sale to Nathan Lancaster. Herman Joseph, who represents Mr. Ehrlich, says the liabilities are about $6,500.

THE VALLEY FALLS IRON FOUNDRY at Providence, R. I., employing ten men, has assigned. The assignee says the trouble is temporary.

ELWOOD W. RUSSELL has been adjudged indebted for $10,117 to Henry Allen & Co., stock brokers.

THE KHEDIVE MAKES TROUBLE

CONTROL OF ENGLAND IN EGYPT AGAIN THREATENED.

A Cabinet Crisis Follows the Return of the Young Ruler from Egypt—He Has a Quarrel with His Prime Minister Riaz Pasha—He Wants a Ministry More in Accordance with His Pro-French Notions—Great Britain May Have to Intervene to Preserve Her Influence.

CAIRO, Aug. 11.—The return of the Khédive from his visit to the Sultan at Constantinople has been marked by a further tension in the political situation, and a Cabinet crisis is now on.

The Khédive has quarreled with his Prime Minister, Riaz Pasha, who owes his position to English influence and wants a Ministry in accord with his own policy, which is well-known to be a pro-French one.

It was only a few months ago that he dismissed his Ministers, who were in accord with the English policy, and substituted a Cabinet of his own selection. Lord Cromer, the British Minister, intervened, and forced the substitution of Riaz Pasha as Prime Minister. The situation between the Khedive and his official advisers has since been strained, and has now resulted in another crisis, that will probably again call for British intervention.

The Khédive is only a little over nineteen years of age. He succeeded to the throne as Khédive of Egypt, Sovereign of Nubia, of the Soudan, of Kordofan, and of Darfour, on the death of his father, Khédive Mehemet Tewfik, Jan. 7, 1892. His title to the throne was confirmed by a firman issued by the Sultan of Turkey March 26, 1892.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN BOMBAY.

Mohammedans Attempted to Capture a Hindu Temple.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.—A number of Mohammedans and Hindus became involved in a dispute to-day, which soon led to a general riot. The Mohammedans were observing one of the festivals commanded by the Koran, while the Hindus were also taking part in celebrating a day set apart for religious observance. The consequence was that religious feeling was high on both sides, and it took but little to cause the men who were at first involved in the dispute to come to blows.

The number of rioters grew rapidly, and when some of the Mohammedans proposed to capture one of the holy Hindu temples they found plenty to aid them in the attempt. Howling and yelling, the Mohammedans rushed to the temple, but the priests, aided by hundreds of Hindus, fought desperately against the desecration of the building, and finally succeeded in driving the attackers off. The fighting was continued in the vicinity, and finally the authorities were compelled to call out the troops to restore order, which was ultimately done after considerable trouble. The rioting was general in the business part of the city, and during its continuance traffic was entirely stopped. The feeling between the two sects has been rendered more bitter by the fighting, and a close watch will be kept to prevent another outbreak.

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.—Further murderous assaults have been made on the Hindus this (Saturday) morning. Troops are massed in the chief native centres, and patrols are constantly on the move, with guns trained upon the principal native streets. These streets are now deserted.

Reports of the Epidemic.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Government has ordered that a physician and a sanitary corps accompany every train running between Naples and Rome. All the hotels at Rome have been cleaned and otherwise put in good condition to guard against an invasion of cholera.

Signor Carioni, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, who was sent to Naples a few days ago on business, was attacked with cholera a few hours after his arrival and died on the following day.

NAPLES, Aug. 11.—Ten new cases of cholera and ten deaths were reported in this city between noon yesterday and noon to-day. The death list includes some fatal cases previously reported.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 11.—In the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, fourteen new cases of cholera and six deaths were reported in Brahilov, sixteen new cases and eleven deaths in Soolina, and six new cases and one death in Czernawoda.

A London Merchant's Accident.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Mr. Hambro, twenty-three years old, a member of the firm of G. J. Hambro & Son, merchants, of 70 Old Broad Street, this city, accidentally shot and killed himself while shooting at Ardlamont, near Loch Fyne, in the County of Argyle.

Mr. Hambro rented the shooting on the Ardlamont estate from Major Lamont of the Ninth Lancers. He went out to shoot over the fields to-day, and while climbing over a wall his gun, which he was carrying at full cock, caught in a bush. The hammer went down and the gun was discharged, its contents entering his head and killing him instantly. The body was removed to Ardlamont House, and young Hambro's parents, who were making a tour of Scotland, were notified by telegraph of the accident. They arrived at Glasgow to-day and at once proceeded to Ardlamont.

He Called the Police Scoundrels.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—G. A. Perkins, who described himself as editor of the *American Magazine* and counsel for the American Embassy, appeared in the Bow Street Police Court to-day to answer to a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. The officer who made the arrest stated that the prisoner had stood on the steps of a police station early this morning and denounced the police as scoundrels. He was ordered to leave, but refused to do so, and was consequently taken into custody and locked up.

The prisoner said he had not acted in a riotous manner, as the police charged. He had simply become involved in an altercation with the police. The magistrate remanded him for trial.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—A severe earthquake has occurred along the Italian Adriatic coast, and it is believed that there has been large loss of life. The shock was most severe in the Province of Foggia. The telegraph wires are down and the train service is interrupted.

—The French transport Drome, which arrived at Vigo, Spain, yesterday, reported that she had collided with the French steamer Octiville and sunk her. The Octiville's crew was saved.

—James Walker, who in 1887 was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for shooting a soldier in the rioting at Belfast in 1886, was released yesterday.

—The Pope has been suffering from another attack of his old stomach trouble. He was feeling better yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The business portion of Milford Centre, on the Big Four Road, in Union County, was swept by fire this morning. The loss will be $75,000. The fire destroyed the Post Office, Lyon's drug store, Ritzer's Hotel, Snodgrass's dry goods store, Creamer's notion store, Rice & Brothers' grocery, Adams's hardware store, Waybaugh's boot and shoe store, besides four private dwellings.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The Lock Block, on St. Clair Street, was gutted by fire last night, entailing a loss of $65,000. The estimated losses are: On building, $15,000; Western Gas Fixture Company, $18,000; Law, How & Co., $15,000; *Critic* Publishing Company, $8,000; C. B. Rood, $6,000; Richard Krone, $5,000. All but Rood were insured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—A fire in the Boston and Maine freight depot early this morning did $25,000 damage to freight, mostly to raw materials for Holyoke and finished products from the mills from that city.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The buildings on the stock-farm owned by A. H. Cook in Chelsea were burned last night with part of their contents. Loss $25,000; insured.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Fire this evening almost destroyed the furniture factory of S. A. Carlson & Co. The loss is about $30,000; insurance, $7,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A Reading Railroad train struck an ice wagon at Conshohocken yesterday, and two Italian children, Camille Loretta, aged twelve, and her brother, Lorenzo, a year younger, who were stealing a ride on the wagon, were killed.

—John Wogan and Henry Carey, the two New-York thieves who robbed the Pawling Bank of Dutchess County, N. Y., were yesterday at Poughkeepsie sentenced to State Prison for the term of one year each.

—Mrs. Charles Fuller, wife of a photographer, was burned to death at Rutland, Vt., Thursday. Her clothing caught fire from the explosion of an oil stove.

—The assessors estimate that Boston's population to-day is about 560,000. The census returns of 1890 gave this city a population of only 446,507.

—The Chicago mail pouch on the Alton Road was stolen at Springfield, Ill., before daylight yesterday and 1,000 letters rifled.

—Henry Hall was hanged at Pickville, Ky., yesterday for the murder of his brother. He confessed his crime.

SAINTS AND KICKERS AT WAR.

American Colony in Mexico Divided into Two Camps.

TOPEKA, Aug. 11.—Affairs in the American colony in Sinaloa, Mexico, have assumed such shape that bloodshed and imprisonment are likely to ensue, if, indeed, there have not already been these results.

The 400 people who left the United States that they might secure perfect personal freedom in a model community are divided into two camps, the Saints and the Kickers, as they contemptuously term each other. The Saints number about 100, under the direction of the concessionaire of the Mexican Government, while the Kickers number about 300, having but one well-defined policy, that of getting something to eat, which is not always possible.

The trouble just culminated has been brewing since 1890, when the commencement of the work to redeem the arid lands was instituted by the Kansas-Sinaloa Investment Company as Trustee for the colonists. The work of ditch digging was pursued under many difficulties, but was finally successful, and 2,000 acres of land became a garden as soon as the waters of the Fuerte River flowed into the canal, now fifteen miles long.

The Saints are on a farm near the head of the canal, while the Kickers are located ten miles back from the river, where they have cleared 15,000 acres of land and placed them under cultivation.

The Saints control the commissary department, while the Kickers have been blacklisted, and provisions are refused to them, either for scrip, the money of the community, or for cash. R. B. Hunter, in charge of the commissary, in an affidavit says:

"I have been placed in charge of the colony store, the only one within a radius of ninety miles. A list was furnished to me of all those who live on the inland plantation and I had orders not to sell them any supplies until such time as they acknowledged the supreme authority of the concessionaire, and these orders were revoked by Albert Law, the resident Director and representative of the concessionaire. Soon after I had received my orders, J. J. King, who had been in the colony three years and who had worked on the ditch from the commencement of that enterprise, came to the store in a wagon asking for something to eat. He was gaunt and hungry looking, showing starvation in his face. I was forced to refuse him, although he wanted only cornmeal. I told him to go away, as his name was on the list of people to whom was to be refused anything.

"He first offered scrip which he had earned at the risk of his life saving the headgate during a freshet, and then offered good money for cornmeal and bacon. He would not go away when I ordered him to do so. Mr. Law told me to take my rifle and shoot him. I took down the gun and loaded it, but my conscience would not permit me to shoot a hungry man begging for bread which he was willing to pay for. He finally left without obtaining what he came for.

"The next day Mrs. Rella McClung and her child, who have been in the colony two years, came to the store for food. They were among the interdicted ones and I had to refuse them. Mrs. McClung said she and her child had been without bread and meat for three months, living on vegetables. I knew this to be true, and would have aided her, but at this time Mr. Law appeared and ordered her away.

"As she did not immediately start, he came into the store and ordered me to shoot her. The men standing around persuaded her to leave, and there was no more trouble. Finding this kind of thing of too frequent occurrence, I left the store, when my life was threatened and I had to seek the protection of the Mexican authorities. Had the faction with which I was associated (the Saints) remained sober I might have got along with my work, but as they were almost all the time under the influence of mescal, and at night gave themselves up to the greatest excesses, I did not know what they might do."

This affidavit has been verified by others of both factions, and may be accepted as the truth.

The Saints, under the leadership of Albert Law, now propose to cut off the supply of water from the inland plantations and have so notified the Kickers. The latter threaten to descend upon the Saints' camp if this is done and kill every man in it. They have been accustomed to frontier life and do not hold human life very sacred when they believe themselves imposed upon. In the meantime, should the water be turned off at the head of the canal, there are more than sixty families that would be compelled to hastily cross the desert with only three or four teams, and much suffering would necessarily ensue, even if death did not result in many instances, as life cannot be sustained in that climate without a daily supply of water.

The officers of the Crédit Foncier and of the Kansas-Sinaloa Companies have just returned from that country, where they have been contending for the supremacy. The latter company owns the lands, while Mr. Albert K. Owens is the concessionnaire and is much closer to the Mexican Government than are the others. As soon as they landed, Mr. Owens held in customs the provisions and medicines that had been taken down from this country, and at the same time threatened to have Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Fleischeim arrested for conspiracy and sedition. The Mexican Prefect finally ordered the release of the provisions and medicines, as the colonists had become desperate and threatened a bloody uprising.

At this time Mr. Owens ordered the arrest and imprisonment of H. J. Hart and five others, members of the colony, charged with sedition, and followed with an order for the banishment of Messrs. Hoffman and Fleischeim. The latter gentleman hastened a courier to the telegraph office, ninety miles distant, for the purpose of sending an appeal to the German Minister in the City of Mexico, he being a German subject and a millionaire. Mr. Owens then appeared on the farm with an armed escort consisting of seven sons of Don Martine Vega, after having been refused a military force by the Mexican Prefect, although he held orders from President Diaz that should have given him the co-operation of any portion of the army in that section.

Mr. Owens was finally persuaded to dispense with his armed force, the colonists agreeing that there should be no violence. The colonists finally reorganized in spite of the protests of Mr. Owens, electing H. J. Hart as President and deposing the old Directors. The majority of the Saints went into this reorganization, feeling that they could no longer submit to the tyranny that had so long terrorized them.

Mr. Owens, as concessionaire, then summarily dismissed the trustee company, although it had advanced over $180,000, not a cent of which had ever been repaid. He also declared that he would have every man, woman, and child driven from the country by the troops, branding them as smugglers. Mr. Owens had obtained, in addition to his other concessions, the duties at the Custom House. When he designated these people as smugglers they went to the Prefect and obtained the immigration book, in which they had all been required to register as soon as they entered that land. As Mr. Owens receives $300 for each family taken there after they remain two years, it was thought there might be found traces of crooked work that would turn the Mexican Government against him. After the examination, it was alleged that he had been drawing this bonus upon fictitious lists, in which he had been aided by Vega, who is Inspector General.

As Mr. Owens has incurred the enmity of the Prefects and other subordinate Mexican officials, it is asserted that he will soon find himself in deep water, although he has the friendship of Mrs. Diaz, the wife of the President, to whom he recently made a present of $5,000 out of the colony funds for a charitable institution in which she is interested.

There was a proposition made to Mr. Owens to divide the colony possessions, he to take the site of the proposed Pacific City, and the colonists to take the 80,000 acres, covering all the plantations. This he refused, claiming that he was the sole owner of everything, and he proposed to rule it and drive from his domains all who opposed his wishes. He has remained down there, and it is believed that after an interview with the President he will have greater powers than ever and become, in fact, the dictator in the colony which he has been ruling with such autocratic will.

The Don Martine Vega referred to, on whose land Mr. Owens proposes to build a city second only to Pacific City, is the warm personal friend and coadjutor of the founder of the colony. He has twenty-one sons and seven daughters living at his home. He is a patriarch in the land, with 200 peons to do his bidding, who know no other law than his word or wishes. His eldest son, Alberto, married one of the colony girls, who survived the marriage only a year.

NEW-YORK AND ROUNDABOUT.

Residents of Ashland Place, Brooklyn, have lately been disturbed at night by noises in the stables of the Horton Ice Cream Company, 31 and 33 Ashland Place. Yesterday a delegation, among whom were Baldwin F. Strauss and the Rev. W. H. Ingersoll, requested Police Justice Walsh to interfere. The ice cream company was notified to keep the peace.

—The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of $20 from "E. K. R." for the Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach, L. I.

—The employes of the Metropolitan Job Printing Company have their annual outing to-day at Grand City, S. I. An attendance of 3,000 is expected.

—Concerts will be given in Central Park, St. Mary's Park, and Bronx Park at 4 P. M. to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

THOMAS D. MESSLER, Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday at Cresson Springs, Penn. His wife and family were at his bedside until the last. Mr. Messler was one of the best-known railroad men in the country. He was also President of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Road. He was born in Somerville, N. J., in May, 1834, and entered the service of the New-York and Erie Railroad in 1853.

BIRDSEY C. LAKE, an old-time newspaper man, died of consumption yesterday at New-Haven, Conn., aged forty-eight years. He had been employed at different times on the *Register*, *Courier*, and *Morning News*. During the past few years he was employed in the Town Clerk's office, and was one of the best-known men in the City Hall.

MEREDITH'S CLAIM TO SANITY

HE REITERATES CHARGES AGAINST THE STATE PRISON.

The Alleged Insane Prisoner Again on the Stand in the Examination Respecting His Mental Condition—Testimony of the Physician Who Ordered the Convict Transferred from a Cell to the Care of a State Asylum—Chief Keeper and Others Say They Know Nothing About Frauds at Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The examination of Edward Meredith as to his sanity was continued to-day and resulted in demonstrating that the methods followed for years in sending convicts from the prisons of the State to the insane asylum at Matteawan are wrong.

The day was warm and sultry, and the atmosphere of the courtroom was stifling; still there was a crowd of eager listeners, who sat through the seven hours' examination. Meredith, who had been in Dr. Pilgrim's sanitarium over night, was called as the first witness to the stand by Assistant District Attorney Battle of New-York. He identified all the papers and letters shown him. Among them was a small piece of paper upon which was printed a list of drugs and their cost. One of the drugs mentioned was nitroglycerine and another was atropia. Mr. Battle said this was one of the papers taken from the witness when he was searched. Meredith said that he found it in the asylum and had picked it up as he would any bit of paper.

He went over his testimony of Thursday regarding the symptoms he had noted after taking the drugged wine, and on re-cross-examination by Dr. O'Sullivan he explained his extravagance in writing and his extravagant expressions by saying that he had continued writing because he feared that his reason would be destroyed by the systematic persecutions of the physicians and attendants.

William H. Farrington, who was one of Meredith's attendants at the hospital, was recalled. He emphasized his testimony of yesterday, and added that he saw Head Keeper Lynch put something into Meredith's food one day last January.

Keeper Connaughton of Sing Sing and John J. Mahany came into court while Mr. Farrington was on the stand, and Mr. Mahany was called to the chair. He said he was at one time the contractor for the laundry work in the prison, and that Meredith had charge of his accounts.

Under Dr. O'Sullivan's examination the ex-contractor admitted that he had never said Meredith was insane.

Keeper Connaughton, the next witness, while denying much of Meredith's testimony, especially that regarding the interview in the Warden's office, admitted that Meredith had never been punished, and that he had always behaved himself as a prisoner.

"But he wanted to boss things. He was ambitious and wanted his own way," he added. As regards any deficit in the Sing Sing management, Mr Connaughton said he knew nothing about it.

Dr. Hiram Barber, Prison Physician, on whose certificate Meredith was sent to the Auburn Asylum, was next called to the stand.

He examined Meredith, he said, in June or July, 1891, and Meredith's conversation led him to believe that he had a delusion, as he charged that there was a conspiracy in the prison to injure him. Continuing, Dr. Barber said:

"In September following I again examined Meredith in my office and he repeated his charge of conspiracy and accused me of being implicated in it. His manner convinced me that he was suffering from mental aberration, and I reported my impression to Warden Brown, who had him sent to the asylum."

Dr. Barber, who is an old man and somewhat nervous, identified a number of letters written by Meredith, Wardens Brush and Brown and himself. The following he carefully read and admitted that he had written it:

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1891.

H. E. Allison, M. D., Superintendent Insane Asylum, Auburn, N. Y.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: As there has been considerable comment regarding a transfer of Edward Meredith from this prison to the lunatic asylum under your charge, I deem it advisable to furnish you additional information concerning him. I have had several personal interviews with him during the past six months, both in his cell and at the dispensary. During these interviews I noticed:

First, That his general appearance and conversation conveyed the impression that he was intelligent, shrewd, cunning, and suspicious.

Second—Occasionally, while he was allowed to do most of the talking, I noticed an abnormal expression of his eyes and countenance which seemed to produce decided hesitation and incoherence, causing him to pause for a brief time apparently for the purpose of collecting his thoughts.

Third—He had, what appeared to me, a positive suspicion that the principal officers of the prison were all engaged in a conspiracy to injure him, and he also, on two occasions while locked up in his cell, expressed a fear that some one would eventually poison him.

Fourth—From close observation of his conduct and conversation while here I considered him a monomaniac on the subject of letter writing and blackmail. In closing, allow me to state that the same course has been pursued in Meredith's case that has uniformly been pursued in all other cases of a similar character heretofore. Respectfully,

H. BARBER, Prison Physician.

Dr. Barber said he had been the prison physician for eleven and a half years, and that he had resigned, which he afterward admitted was the result of a request, because of the change in politics.

"Were you acquainted with the somatic symptoms of Meredith?" asked Lawyer O'Sullivan.

"I don't know what you mean by somatic symptons."

"Yet you are a physician, a graduate of a college, you have labored in Sing Sing Prison for nearly twelve years, a man of learning, and you don't know what somatic symptoms are?"

"No, Sir."

"Very good. We have settled one fact."

Then Attorney O'Sullivan obtained from Dr. Barber the statement that he had signed the certificate for Meredith's incarceration in the Auburn Asylum on the assertions made to him by the officers of the prison, and especially by the statement of Warden Brown's son.

"You made a tour of the prison?"

"Nearly every day."

"There are 1,200 cells in Sing Sing?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How long did it take you to examine the prison on your rounds?"

"About thirty minutes."

"Of course you saw Meredith?"

"Sometimes."

"And from these brief observations you concluded that he was insane?"

"Well, in a way, yes, and from the statements made to me by the officers."

"Oh, then you got your status of his condition from the officers?"

"Well, yes, and from what I saw of him I concluded he was insane, that he was a monomaniac, because he was continually writing letters, and was breeding trouble among the prisoners."

Next Dr. O'Sullivan by cross-questioning learned that Warden Brown said to Dr. Barber: "This letter writing must stop."

"I said to Warden Brown," Dr. Barber testified, "why don't you lock him up?"

In explanation of this Dr. Barber said that there were three forms of punishment in the prison. The first was incarceration in a cell; a second offense meant the dark cell with bread and water, and the third corporeal punishment.

In conclusion, Dr. Barber said he had no doubts as to Meredith's insanity, and that he was unaware of any deficiency in the prison accounts.

The first witness this afternoon was Linwood S. Pratt, who was first retained on his assertion that he was a lawyer to secure Meredith's release from the asylum. Meredith's mother paid him $700, it was said, and he prosecuted his client's cause until he came to the conclusion that he was insane. Pratt was not a willing witness. He had answered in response to a subpœna, and his evidence, instead of aiding Attorney Battle, tended to help the cause of Meredith.

Dr. O'Sullivan made him admit he was not a member of the bar and practically made him say that he had obtained the money from Mrs. Meredith, or Mrs. Fox, as she is also known, by representing his ability to obtain her son's release from the insane asylum.

Pratt admitted that there had been frauds perpetrated in Clinton and Auburn prisons, and he thought that Sing Sing might also be implicated.

"My experience," he said, "shows that any man who had any knowledge of criminal practices in prison management was likely to be sent to Matteawan or one of the other insane asylums supported by the State.

"Meredith was always suspicious of every one around him, and finally become suspicious of me."

"Is that an evidence of insanity?"

"Well, no, but I concluded from what I was told by Dr. Allison and Warden Brown's son that he had a delusion."

"What is a delusion?"

"A delusion is this: A man concludes that a certain matter is a fact, while it really is not. It is simply an idea, and he dwells on it so long that he concludes it must be a fact."

"Did Meredith ever mention the names of Gov. Hill or Lieut. Gov. Sheehan in connection with this alleged persecution?"

"I don't remember. If he did it was merely incidental. He did speak of Superintendent Lathrop, but that was all."

Mr. Battle then endeavored to submit reports of the State prisons for several years past to show that the alleged deficiencies were purely the result of clerical errors, but Judge Barnard ruled them out. Dr. Henry E. Allison, Superintendent of the Matteawan asylum, then testified that all of Meredith's statements of persecution and poisoning were untrue. He considered Meredith a dangerous criminal, who should not be liberated.

An adjournment was taken until Monday morning next. Meanwhile Meredith will remain in the custody of Dr. Pilgrim.

ART NOTES.

—Paintings, tapestries, and sculptures belonging to the City of Paris which were going to ruin in the garrets of the Musée Carnavalet and the storage lofts have been rescued from neglect and damage by the municipal Director of Fine Arts, Armand Renaud. They have been transferred to a clearing house museum in Auteuil, which is to be open to the public next Spring. The plaster models of some 250 statues decorating the Hôtel de Ville are shown there, as well as the original sketches in clay and the sketch models sent in by sculptors who have entered for competitions opened during the past twenty years by the city. Pictures by dead and living masters and remarkable tapestries from the Gobelins and Aubusson works extending back several centuries will be on view. Among the pictures are specimens of Philip de Champagne, Jouvenel, Restours, the brothers Lenain, Natorie, Heym, Ary Scheffer, and Guillemot, Bonnat, Laurens, Cogniet, and Maignan among the moderns have religious pictures rescued from the dampness of churches for which they were painted. Courbet's "Siesta" and Roll's "Summer" and "Fourteenth of July" are there. The great series of canvases at the Hôtel de Ville will be transferred to this museum, and their places taken by paintings directly applied to the walls. The tapestries go back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, comprising the great set which were in the Church of Saint-Gervais, and were seized because of a report that they were to be sold. A law suit was the result, which was decided in favor of the city in 1874. Some of these tapestries are dated 1650 and 1651.

—Mr. Wilbur J. Kilby of Suffolk, Va., writes to the Richmond *Despatch* saying that his family owns two portraits in pastel made by James Sharpless between 1805 and 1809, and a third portrait of Sharpless himself. He speaks of the portraits in oil by Sharpless of George Washington and Mrs. Washington, and wonders why they do not figure in accounts of likenesses of Washington now in America. Some years ago the owner of these portraits, or copies of the originals, exhibited them in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. They did not find favor with connoisseurs, who considered that if they were originals, as the owner claimed, Sharpless was too indifferent a workman to make his pictures valuable. He is said to have taken them in 1796. The Sharpless family were all portrait painters. Mrs. Sharpless and her daughter, who accompanied James Sharpless to America, and her son James worked in Bath and Bristol. The father is said to have died at New-York in 1811. When the Washington portraits were shown in New-York there seemed no good proof forthcoming that they were as early as 1796, and those who might have bid for an original likeness of George Washington taken from life, even if an inferior work of art, were not eager to buy what was possibly a late copy by the widow or son of the ambulatory British painter.

—A French critic writing in the *Journal des Débats* on the recent Royal Academy Exhibition in London makes a rather scathing review of pictures and sculptures, but observes: "English painting makes a pretty good defense against the fads and mannerisms of the Continent, against ignorant impressionism and unbridled symbolism. It is fond of violet, but that will pass. At the moment it expresses the realistic side of the national genius better than the poetic. It does not hunt for mares' nests, (*elle ne cherche pas midi à quatorze heures*,) but it studies, it works, and perhaps it will succeed. It has lost all religious sentiment, but it keeps still the gift of prettiness in picturing woman. It still has a feeling for the intimate tender beauty of the natural scenery which environs it and begins to translate faithfully the scenes of those far-off Englands in the Oriental and Australian worlds which are lit by a more brilliant and a hotter sunshine. It has escaped from the disastrous influence of the Pre-Raphaelites, but it has no tendency or doctrine of its own. It does not even reach all the regions of British thought, and to-day art is the smallest and least powerful expression of that thought. At the present moment there are British artists. But is there a British art? For my part I do not discover it."

—Christie's sale of the Onslow relics, formerly the property of the Earl of Onslow, took place in London July 23. Among the pictures were Hogarth—"A Music Party," with portraits of William Hogarth and Mr. and Mrs. Fricke, $1,000; Wilkie—"Highland Warrior Returning from Battle, $1,700; Turner—"The Trout Stream," $24,000; Turner—"Walton Bridge," $20,500; Turner—"The Nore," $20,500; David Cox—"Collecting the Flocks," $5,750; Reynolds—Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. George Wentworth, $1,450; Jan Both—"Grand Italian Landscape," $4,150; Jacob Ruysdael—"Waterfall," $6,050; Jacob Ruysdael—"View in Guelderland," $6,500; Jacob Ruysdael—"Cascade," $1,800; Jacob Ruysdael—"Cascade," $2,200; Hobbema—"Woods and Watermill," $625; Denner—"Old Man in Fur-Trimmed Dress, $1,300; P. de la Roche—"Napoleon Crossing Alps," $3,750.

—A. J. Wauters of Brussels, brother to the painter Emile Wauters, has discovered that Hans Memlink was not a Fleming, neither was he a native of Bruges. He was called Hans von Memlingen and got his name from a village of that name on the Rhine. Next year is the four hundredth anniversary of his death, and the inhabitants of Bruges intend to make it an occasion for great festivals. But here comes M. Wauters and deprives them of their greatest master at one fell swoop. He will issue a pamphlet in support of his contention.

—The famous painting by John Vanderlyn, "Marius at the Ruins of Carthage," has been sent to the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art in San Francisco by Mr. Edward F. Searles, who inherited it from his wife, formerly the widow of Mark Hopkins. When this picture was first exhibited in New-York, on the return of Vanderlyn from Europe, it created a great sensation. It is a valuable record of American art in the early part of the century.

—A French scientist who has been studying the ice about Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen says that the ice floes he saw were either white or greenish blue or of an extremely intense emerald green. On taking a piece of emerald ice out of the water it was found to be limpid, colorless ice to the depth of a meter or more. The deep green color was due to its illumination by the green water of the bay, which is peculiarly deep and vivid.

Looked for a Woman and Lost $264.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—A clever robbery was perpetrated at Charles H. Costa's saloon, 15 Montgomery Street, to-day. A man entered and called for a drink, laying down a five-dollar note. Costa changed the bill, taking out his cash box, which he placed behind the bar. The customer pocketed his change and sat down to read a paper. A second man entered and called for a drink, and while being served a third man appeared at the door and shouted for Costa to come out. Costa went to the door, and the stranger told him a lady, who had been struck by a motor two blocks above, wanted him to get a carriage and take her home.

Costa went up to the sidewalk and looked, but could see no lady, and he returned to the saloon. The man he had left at the bar was gone, and the cash box, which contained $264, was also gone.

Revolver, Red Pepper, and Pawn Tickets.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Detective Michael Clark to-night arrested a man whom he suspected of having assaulted and robbed Walter Fredericks, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad agent at Passaic. When searched at the Second Precinct Station House, the prisoner said he was John Mohrback of Boonton, N. J.

He had in his pockets a revolver, half a pound of red pepper, and seventeen pawn tickets for watches and jewelry. He admitted his guilt and was locked up.

Tried to Jump from a Ferryboat.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Dennis Crawley of 315 Smith Street, Brooklyn, tried to jump from the Hoboken Ferryboat Orange at 11 o'clock to-night. He was violently insane and is locked up.

A Cable Car Leaves the Track.

About 11 o'clock last night a Broadway cable car left the track at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, and for a short time the road was blocked.

There were some collisions between the cars following, but no one was injured.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Friday to 1:30 A. M. Saturday.)

3:20 P. M.—144 Forsyth Street; Rebecca Wolf; damage trifling; cause unknown.

5 P. M.—1,548 First Avenue, Adolph Goldberg; damage, $20; insured; cause, carelessness with a candle.

5:50 P. M.—40 Clinton Street; Herman Heffer-man; damage trifling; insured; cause unknown.

6:10 P. M.—352 and 354 Water Street; William A. Martin; damage, $500; cause unknown.

6:30 P. M.—102 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Virginia Laurent; damage to furniture, $5; to building, $15; can of naphtha exploded.

9:30 P. M.—171 Norfolk Street; Morris Finkelstein; damage trifling; lamp exploded.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Fanita, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pio IX., (Span.,) Llorca, Cienfuegos Aug. 6, in ballast to Victor Puig & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

REWARDED THEIR RESCUER.

Frank Smith, Who Saved Two Young Women's Lives, Presented with a Watch.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 11.—The heroic rescue of two young ladies from drowning yesterday was fittingly rewarded to-day. Late in the afternoon a carriage called for Frank Smith, the hero. He was driven to the residence of B. F. Einstein, of the law firm of Townsend, Dyett & Einstein. Here he was surrounded by a bevy of pretty girls, who smiled upon and eyed the blushing hero admiringly, and gave his hand many a hearty shake.

Miss Amelia Einstein came forward and made a pretty speech in her own pretty way. At its close she, with a rare, sweet smile, presented the hero of the hour with a handsome gold hunting-case watch, plentifully set with brilliants. All the pretty girls clapped their hands and the hero blushed.

He is modest and a bachelor. So much feminine loveliness quite overcame him, and he could only murmur his thanks and say he did not deserve so much at the hands of Miss Einstein.

Miss Falk, a cousin, was the other young woman rescued.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

The local financial situation.
Collisions in New-York waters due to fog.
Affairs of the Madison Square Bank.
Affairs of George C. Taylor, diamond broker, involved.
Baltimore to sail for China seas.
Suicide of a despondent woman.
Fighting for Andrew J. Davis's millions.
Two boys fall to their death.
Certified checks used for currency.
Companion boat to the Puritan.
Foreign Markets and State of Trade.

Page 10.

Strong testimony against Mrs. Shann.
Commercial and other markets.
Post Office Notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.
Palmer House.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
Leland Hotel.
Virginia Hotel.
Tremont House.
Imperial Hotel.
Hotel Wellington.
Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino. Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

Woerishoffer's Clerks Confess.

Woerishoffer & Co. of 52 Exchange Place have heard from Clerks Morgan and Pelletier, who had charge of the firm's grain department, and who disappeared the other day, leaving their employers to force open a safe and put experts at work on the grain books to see what the clerks had been doing.

The missing men, according to statements by the firm, have acknowledged that they defrauded their employers, the confession being contained in a letter from one of them. The letter, however, failed to state where they are going. The firm has declined to tell what the shortage amounts to.

There have been stories that the men went to Chicago, but a theory regarded as equally probable is that they are in retirement near this city.

Rise in Prices for August Cotton.

There was a little twist in August cotton yesterday. The short interest became frightened, started in to cover, and ran up prices on itself 13 points.

The stock of cotton in this city is light, the demand from Europe is picking up, and hence the shorts are nervous.

Many ladies are martyrs to suffering. Their best help is PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

DIED.

Aucaigne, Ada R.
Clapp, Eliot J.
Dean, Louise A.
Devlin, Jeremiah.
Hamilton, Helen M. P.
Henderson, Elizabeth R.
Mandelick, William A.
Muser, Richard.
Neale, Mary Jane.
Suckau, C. H.

AUCAIGNE.—At her late residence, 321 West 14th St., New-York City, ADA RYERSON AUCAIGNE, wife of Eugene F. Aucaigne.

Funeral on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., at her residence.

CLAPP.—Of typhoid fever, after a short illness, at Montclair, N. J., on Aug. 10, ELIOT J., son of George M. and Emily L. Clapp.

Funeral services will be held at 25 Plymouth St., Montclair, on Saturday, at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends can take the train leaving Barclay or Christopher St. at 2:10 P. M.

DEAN.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, at Rye, N. Y., LOUISE A., wife of Charles A. Dean.

Funeral services at her late residence, 109 East 18th St., New-York City, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

DEVLIN.—At his residence, 288 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., JEREMIAH DEVLIN, aged 73 years.

Funeral on Monday, 10:30 A. M., from St. Joseph's Church, Yonkers.

HAMILTON.—At Ramapo, N. Y., on Aug. 9, 1893, HELEN MARIA PIERSON, wife of William Gaston Hamilton and daughter of Henry L. Pierson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Ramapo, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves 23d and Chambers Sts. at 10:25 A. M. Returning, reach New-York at 3:45 P. M.

HENDERSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, 1893, at her late residence, 311 East 17th St., New-York, ELIZABETH RAPALLO HENDERSON, daughter of the late John C. Henderson.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MANDELICK.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, 1893, WILLIAM A. MANDELICK, age 27, only son of Mary W. and the late Marco Mandelick.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 167 West 94th St., on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 1:30 P. M.

MUSER.—At Suffern, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 10, RICHARD MUSER, in his 50th year.

Funeral will be held on Sunday, Aug. 13, from the residence of Mr. Louis Becker, Bergenwood Av., Weehawken, N. J., at 11:30 A. M., thence to the Weehawken Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited. Carriages will await 10:30 boat, 14th St. Ferry, Hoboken.

NEALE.—On Friday evening, Aug. 11, at her late residence, 1,304 Pacific St., Brooklyn, MARY JANE, wife of the late George T. Neale.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SUCKAU.—On Friday, the 11th inst., at his residence, Pendleton Place, New-Brighton, S. I., C. H. SUCKAU in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD.—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

New Publications.

AN INNOCENT IMPOSTOR, AND OTHER STORIES.

By Maxwell Grey, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," "In the Heart of the Storm," &c. No. 122, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

Of "The Silence of Dean Maitland" the Boston Traveller says: "The story culminates in a scene which is almost unequaled and unexampled in fiction. * * * As a tale of spiritual struggle, as a marvelously graphic and vital picture of the action and reaction of human life, it is a book that is destined to an extraordinary recognition and permanent fame in literature."

TRUE RICHES.

By François Coppée. A new volume in Appletons' Summer Series. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.

The charm of François Coppée's style has become familiar to American readers, who will find that the author has not fallen below his highest mark in this entertaining and sympathetic book. "True Riches" is bright, wholesome, and interesting, and, although the author is too true an artist to insist upon his moral, he suggests one which perhaps has a peculiarly timely value.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
1, 3, AND 5 BOND ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TIME MONEY ONCE MORE IN THE MARKET.

Round Lots Loaned for Four and Six Months at 6 Per Cent.—Sterling Rates Lower and More Gold Ordered—Improving Conditions in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago—Recent Rains Have Greatly Bettered the Crop Prospects—Growing Confidence on All Sides.

NEW-YORK,
FRIDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The improvement in sentiment in Stock Exchange circles was most marked to-day. The change became most perceptible when it was found that time money was to be had at 6 per cent. without commission and in reasonably large amounts. It is estimated that about $4,000,000 was placed. Most of the money came from the trust companies. This is the first direct benefit which has been felt from the present gold movement and from the increased circulation which the banks have taken out. The premium upon currency has also tended to ease the situation, as it has brought from hiding places no mean amount. Of course the best collateral is demanded, but it must not be forgotten that only yesterday loans could not be negotiated on Government bonds.

Aside from the improvement in the money situation there was much else that was encouraging. At Washington the House seems inclined to push along the proposed silver legislation, its determination to bring the matter to a vote before the end of the present month being most encouraging. The heavy break of sterling rates insures a continuance of the gold movement to this country. There was engaged in London $1,200,000 in gold and an engagement of $500,000 was reported from Paris, being the first of the movement from France this year. Reports of conditions in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago all speak of marked improvement, and in the latter city there was an advance of from 5 to 8 points in the local stock market. The Government crop report had very little if any influence on prices, because it was felt that it showed conditions ten days ago, since which time there have been rains in abundance and consequently much improvement.

The trading was not active, the total for the day being only 157,710 shares. Sugar was the leader and it was forced down from 75 to 71¼, but recovered 1¾ points to 73, at which price it closed, being a net loss of ⅝. Chicago Gas was strong all day and closed 2 points higher at 53¼. General Electric sold between 44½ and 47, closing unchanged at 46. At the close the market was very dull but prices were firm.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.— Bid.	Closing.— Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28	29⅝	27⅞	28	28¼	29	4,735
American Cotton Oil pf	57⅝	57⅝	56½	56½	56½	58	267
American Express	110	110	110	110	101	110	3
*American Sugar Refs	73¾	75	71¼	73	72½	73	36,321
*American Sugar Refs. pf	75	75	74½	74½	74	74½	602
American Telegraph & Cable Co	70	70	70	70	70	72	129
American Tobacco	57	58	57	58	58	60	640
American Tobacco pf	78	78½	78	78½	78	80	267
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15⅞	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	3,270
Baltimore & Ohio	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	66½	100
Canada Southern	43	44½	42½	44½	44½	45	1,400
Canadian Pacific	72½	72½	72½	72½	70½	72	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	14¾	15½	694
Chicago Gas	51	53¾	51	53¼	53¼	53⅜	25,874
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅞	97	96	96¾	96⅝	96⅞	2,465
Chicago & Northwestern pf	134	134	134	134	131	135	20
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78	79¼	77⅞	79	79	79¼	4,035
C., C., C. & St. L.	34¾	34¾	33½	33½	34	35	800
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	54⅛	54¾	53¼	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	15,470
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	59¾	60¾	59⅜	60½	60½	60⅝	3,679
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	23	21	21	20	22	220
Consolidated Gas Company	120	120	120	120	118	122	8
Delaware & Hudson	112½	113¼	112½	113¼	113	113½	599
Delaware, Lack. & Western	138	139½	137	138¼	136½	137½	1,800
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	15⅞	16¾	15⅝	16¼	16	16⅜	4,180
Evansville & Terre Haute	88¾	90	88¾	90	88	90	280
General Electric	45	47	44½	46	45½	46	9,270
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	6	6	5½	5½	5¼	6	920
Illinois Central	90	91	90	91	90	95	70
Laclede Gas	12	12	12	12	11½	12½	100
Lake Erie & Western	14	14	14	14	13¾	14	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	59	59½	59	59½	58	60	70
Lake Shore	116	116½	115	115	114¾	115½	458
Louisville & Nashville	54¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	54⅞	55⅛	2,660
Louisville, N. A. & C.	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¼	11¾	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago, t. r.	11	11	11	11	..	..	110
Manhattan Consolidated	112	114	112	114	113½	114¼	1,834
Mexican Central	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6	100
Missouri Pacific	21¾	23	20¾	22½	22⅝	23	2,100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10	10	10	10	10	10½	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	15	15¾	200
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	59	59	59	59	58	65	200
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅞	9¼	235
*National Lead Co.	25	25	23⅞	24	23½	24	1,390
*National Lead Co. pf	61	61	59¼	60	60	60⅝	538
National Linseed Oil	17	19½	17	19½	15	20	400
New-Jersey Central	93	93	93	93	93	94	120
New-York Central	99	99	98⅝	99	98½	99½	652
New-York & New-England	19	19	18½	18½	18¾	19	450
New-York, C. & St. Louis 2d pf	21	21	21	21	20½	22	100
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	12	12	12	12	11¾	12	48
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	25	25	25	25	25½	27	100
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10½	693
New-York, Susque. & W. pf., new	39	39	39	39	38½	39	120
Norfolk & Western pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	20½	21	50
North American	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	1,990
Northern Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7	7½	667
Northern Pacific pf	21¾	22½	21½	21¾	22	22¼	2,777
Ontario & Western	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	13	13¼	422
Oregon Improvement	10⅛	12	10	12	10	15	110
Oregon R. & N.	38	38	38	38	39	45	135
Pacific Mail	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	10¾	11¼	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	8	160
Philadelphia & Reading	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½	500
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	28	28	28	28	30¼	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	145	145	145	145	145	148	195
Rensselear & Saratoga	155	155	155	155	150	160	50
Rich. & West Point, 1st ins. paid	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	¼	100
Rich. & West Point, 2d ins. paid	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	100	100	100	98	101	175
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8¾	10
St. Paul & Omaha	28⅞	28⅞	28	28¼	28¼	29	1,420
St. P., M. & M.	99	99	99	99	100	102	310
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18½	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	12	12	11½	11¾	11¾	12¼	500
Union Pacific	19¼	20	18⅝	20	19½	..	1,250
U. P., Denver & Gulf	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	5¾	7	440
United States Rubber pf	64	64	62¾	63	60	65	135
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅛	7½	20
Wabash pf	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	14¼	14¾	2,144
Wells-Fargo Express	132½	135	132½	135	130	140	50
Western Union Telegraph	76⅝	78¼	76¼	78	78	78⅛	9,639
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	39⅛	42	50
Total sales							157,710

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	70	71	70	71	$35,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A	36	36	36	36	5,000
At. & Pac. 4s	53	53	53	53	1,000
Can. South. 1st	100	100	99	99	15,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	105	105	104½	104½	7,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s r.	102	103	103	103	28,000
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	65½	66	65½	65½	15,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	94	94	92	92	36,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	75	75	75	75	8,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	50⅛	50⅛	50	50	17,000
C., B. & Q., N. 4s	83	83	83	83	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	113	113	113	113	26,000
Chi. Gas. & C. 1st	73	73	73	73	10,000
Col. & H. Val. 5s	76	76	75	75	7,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	37	37	36	36	7,000
Con. Gas of C. 5s	70	70	70	70	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894, c.	102	102⅛	102	102⅛	12,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	75	75	74½	74½	20,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	89½	89½	89½	89½	1,000
Erie 2d cn	64½	64½	64½	64½	1,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	129	129	129	129	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70	70	70	70	4,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	64½	64½	64½	64½	4,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
I. M. 1st ext. 5s	96	96	96	96	1,000
Kan. Pac. cn	94½	94½	94½	94½	2,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	74	74	74	74	21,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	35	35	35	35	1,000
Ky. Central 4s	80	80	80	80	5,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st	72	72	72	72	3,000
Lake S. 1st cn., c.	113⅛	114	113⅛	114	2,000
Lake S. 1st cn., r.	112⅛	113	112⅛	113	6,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	95	95	95	95	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	112	112¼	112	112¼	6,000
Met. Elev. 2d	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2,000
Mex. Nat. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70	5,000
M. & Ohio gen 4s	47	47	47	47	5,000
N. J. Junc. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
N. Y. C. ext. 4s	97	97	97	97	4,000
N.Y.C. & H.R. 1st, r.	114	114½	114	114	60,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	9,000
N. Y., O. & W 5s	102	102	102	102	2,000
North. Mo. 1st	98½	100	98½	100	4,000
North. P. cn. 5s	41	41	39⅞	40	68,000
Ohio South. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	40	41	40	41	7,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	83	84¾	83	84¾	3,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
Penn. 4½s, c.	105	105	104¾	104¾	25,000
Peoria & E. 1st	61	61	61	61	3,000
Peoria & E. inc	14	14	14	14	10,000
Pleasant Valley Coal 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½	8,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	24	24	24	24	1,000
Reading gen. 4s	62½	62½	62½	62½	4,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Rio G. W. 1st	63	63	63	63	8,000
R., W. & O. cn	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5,000
St. L. & S F. gen. 6s	100	110	99½	99½	2,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	54	54	54	54	3,000
St. P. & Om. cn	112	112	112	112	3,000
St. Paul cn. 7s	119	119	119	119	25,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. S. 5s	100	100	100	100	2,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	108	108⅛	108	108⅛	6,000
St. P. 1st., S. Minn.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	5,000
St. P. 1st, S. W.	105	105	105	105	3,000
St. P. 5s, L. & D.	95	95	95	95	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
T. & N. O. cn. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	10,000
*Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	62	62¼	62	62¼	22,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc	14½	15	14½	15	7,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	48	50	48	50	9,000
Union Elev. 1st	101¼	101¼	101	101	13,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	102	102	102	102	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	46	46¼	46	46	8,000
Wabash 1st	96	96¼	95	95	36,000
West Shore 4s, c.	96	96¼	96	96¼	3,000
†West Shore 4s, r.	94	94	93	93	7,500
Total sales					$725,500

*Including $10,000 at 61¾, seller 20 flat. †Including $500 at 94½.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	138	145	M. & St. L. pf. t. r.	21¾	25
Alt. & T. H.	25	35	Minn. Iron	..	60
A. & T. H. pf.	145	155	Mob. & Ohio	12	13
Amer. Coal	70	90	Nat. Cord. pf., 1st ass. pd.	20	30
Am. Dist. Tel.	35	50	New Cent. C.	6	8
At. & Pac	1½	3	N. Y. & N. H.	..	195
B. & S. Ill. pf.	135	..	N. Y. & N. pf.	11½	12
Bruns. Co	3½	5	N. Y., C. & S. L.	11½	13
B., Roch. & P.	22	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	52	55
B., R. & P. pf.	..	70	Norfolk So	47	..
B., C. R. & N.	30	..	Ohio South	20	40
Cen. Pacific	18½	19½	Ohio & Miss.	11½	12½
Chi. & E. Ill.	51½	..	Ont. Mining	7½	9
C. & E. Ill. pf.	89	90	O. S. L. & U. N.	5	10
C., M. & St. P. pf	110	112½	Peo. & East.	4	8
Clev. & Pitts.	140	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	12¼	13½
C. C. & I. Dev.	7	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	41	46
C. & H. Coal	6	6½			
C., H. V. & T.	15	15½			
C., H. V. & T. pf	55	60			

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
D. & R. G.	10	11	P., F. W. & C.	140	145
D. & R. G. pf.	29½	31	Quicksilver	1½	2½
D. M. & Ft. D.	4½	7	R. & W. P. pf. t. r.	10	13
Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	10	30	St. L. S. W.	4½	5
*D., S. S. & A.	5½	8½	St. L. South.	95	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	17	S. P. & D.	27	30
			S. P. & D. pf.	95	100
Flint & P. M.	..	14	St. P. & O. pf.	99¾	102
Gt. North. pf.	100	105	Texas Pac	5½	6
Homestake	10	12½	T. & Ohio C.	..	37
Iowa Cent	6	7	T. & O. C. pf.	..	70
Iowa Cent. pf.	18	20	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	8	8¾
Lac. Gas pf.	48	55	Tol., P. & W.	10	20
Long Island	95	100	U. S. Ex	46	52
L., E. & St. L.	9	..	U. S. Rubber	20	22
Man. Beach	3	5	W. & L. E.	11	13½
Md. Coal pf.	50	60	Wis. Central	6¾	7½
Mich. Cent.	84	86			
M. & St. L. t. r.	7½	9½			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	300
Am. Sugar Refs.	73⅛	74¾	71⅜	73	9,900
At., Top. & S. F.	15⅞	16⅜	15¾	16¼	460
Can. Southern	43½	43½	43½	43½	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	34½	34½	34½	34½	100
Chicago Gas	51¼	53⅞	51¼	53⅛	7,040
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	59¼	60½	59¼	60⅛	5,440
Chi., B. & Q	78	79¼	78	79	7,160
Chi., M. & St. P.	54	55	53⅜	54¼	22,930
C., St. P., M. & O.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	100
Chi. & N. W.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	100
Distilling & C. F.	16¼	17	15¾	16¼	350
Gen. Electric	45	47	44⅜	45¾	2,070
Louis. & Nash.	54¾	54⅞	54½	54⅞	130
Manhattan	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	100
North American	5	5¼	5	5	120
National Cord	9	9	9	9	20
N. Y. Central	99	99	99	99	50
N. Y. & N. E.	19	19	19	19	10
N. Y., O. & W.	13	13¼	13	13¼	210
North. Pac. pf.	22½	22½	21⅜	21⅜	40
West. Union	76¾	77¾	76¼	77¾	2,450
Wabash pf	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	300
Total sales					59,480

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	$5,000
Ches. & O. 4½s	65½	65½	65½	65½	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	5,000
Can. South. 1st	100	100	100	100	2,000
Erie 2d cn	64½	64½	64½	64½	5,000
Hock. Valley 5s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	2,000
Laclede Gas 5s	72	72	72	72	3,000
Met. Elev. 2d	101	101	101	101	2,000
Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	40	40	40	40	5,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
Oregon Imp. 5s	40	41	40	41	8,000
Peo. & East. 1st	61	61	61	61	3,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	24	24	24	24	2,000
Rich. & Dan. cn.	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	5,000
Total sales					$56,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans were made at 3@4 ₽ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₽ cent.

The time money market showed distinct improvement. Loans for four and six months, amounting in all to about $4,000,000, were made at 6 ₽ cent, without commission.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 10@15 ₽ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $77,865,656 and balances $3,597,609. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $142,921.

In London call money was 2¼@3 ₽ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 4@4½ ₽ cent.

The Imperial Bank of Germany advanced its discount rate to 5 ₽ cent.

The New-York Clearing House issued to-day $250,000 more loan certificates. Total now outstanding, $37,015,000. The Boston Clearing House issued $65,000, leaving a total of $10,350,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very weak and at times demoralized. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.82 for 60-day bills and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81@$4.81½ for 60-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.86@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.79 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94¾, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying ⅛ discount, selling par to ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying par, selling 1-10 premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $5@7.50 discount; bank nominal. Chicago—$10@$15 discount. Boston—New-York funds weaker with small sales at $1@$1.50 premium for cash, as against $1.50@$2 yesterday. Philadelphia—Decidedly easier at $5@$10 ₽ thousand. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraph, 5. St. Louis—$7.50 discount asked.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted today. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 75c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 60c nominal.

In London bar silver sold at 34⅝d ₽ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 170,143 ounces; deposited, none; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 169.

There were offered to the Government 632,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 75½c to 76c ₽ ounce, all of which was declined and .7515 tendered.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Canada Southern	1½	National Lead	1
Chicago Gas	2	National Linseed Oil	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	¾	New-Jersey Central	1
Delaware & Hudson	2¾	New-York Central	1
Del., Lack. & West	¾	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	2
Evansville & T. H.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Laclede Gas	1	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	3⅞
Manhattan	2	Union Pacific	1
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	1½	Western Union	1⅜

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Oregon, R. & Nav	2⅛
Green Bay, t. r.	¾	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Lake Shore	¾	St. P. & Omaha	1
Louisville & Nashville	¾		

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	2½	Lake Shore 1st cn., r.	1
Ches. & O. 1st R. A. cn. 2-4s	4½	Met. Elevated 1st	1
Chi. Gaslight Co. 1st	2	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	1
Con. G. & C. of Chi. 1st	1	Reading 1st pf. inc	1
Lake Shore 1st cn., c.	1	Union Elevated 1st	1

DECLINED.

Canada Southern 1st	1	Kansas & Texas 2d	1
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	2½	Knox. & Ohio 1st	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1	N. Y. Central 1st, r.	1½
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	1	North. Pacific cn. 5s	1
Fort W. & D. C. 1st	2	Peoria & East. inc	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	3½	Rio Grande West 1st	1
Iron Mt. 1st ext. 5s	2	Wabash 1st	1½
Kansas & Pacific cn	2½		

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $17,500 4s registered at 111@110½ and $20,000 4s coupon at 111. The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	95	..	Cur. 6s, 1896	105	..
4s, r.	110	111	Cur. 6s, 1897	107	..
4s, c.	110	111½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	..
Cur. 6s, 1895	103	..	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chase National	400	Greenwich	150
City	350	Importers & Traders'	550
East River	140	Metropolis	450
Fifth Avenue	1800	Nassau	157
First National	2000	Seaboard National	173
First National of S. I.	100	Second National	300
Fourth National	170	Western National	105
Germania	300		

Twenty-five shares of Tradesmen's Bank sold at 100.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	45	50
American Surety	164	184
*American Type Founders' pf	..	82½
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	99	103
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guaranty	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	112	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	170	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	..	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	95	100
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	98	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	130	140
Brooklyn Elevated	19	21
Brooklyn Traction	..	20
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
Central Cross-Town	150	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	147
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	..
Central Trust	..	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	..
Celluloid	..	92
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	120	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₽ cent. L. S.)	..	88½
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	30	39½
*Equitable Gas, New-York	150	155
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	700	730
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
4d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	95	102
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	90
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	38
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	96
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	18½
Iron Steamboat bonds	65	75
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	101
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	17	17¾
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
Manhattan Elevated 4 ₽ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	16
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	155
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	25	..
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	..	400
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	103	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	55
New-York Security & Trust	..	224
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	91
Pennsylvania Coal	260	285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	56
Standard Oil Trust	..	136
Standard Gas	..	88
Standard Gas pf	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	109
Third Avenue Railroad	..	155
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	30	40
Trenton Potteries pf	..	91
Terre Haute and Indianapolis	115	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee and Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	143	153
Union Ferry	..	50
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union Railway 5s, ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	45
United States Trust	..	840
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	..	110
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.— 1st week Aug	$72,787	$8,066	......
Canadian Pacific— 1st week Aug	419,000	3,000	......
Chesapeake & Ohio— 1st week Aug	198,249	......	$25,110
Den. & R. Grande— 1st week Aug	97,300	......	84,000
Int. & Gt. Northern— 1st week Aug	52,811	......	7,481
Mexican Central— 1st week Aug	141,893	9,606	......
Mexican National— 1st week Aug	70,756	......	11,341
N. Y., O. & West.— 1st week Aug	84,722	9,902	......
Norfolk & West.— 1st week Aug	203,973	......	10,012
Pitts. & West.— 1st week Aug	44,054	......	2,270
Rio Grande West.— 4th week July	68,400	......	26,600
Month	199,350	......	49,450
1st week Aug	29,000	......	9,000
St. Louis South. W.— 1st week Aug	76,620	......	12,760
Wabash— 1st week Aug	264,000	......	33,000

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's of to-morrow will say:

"The irrational but widespread hoarding of currency has compelled jobbers and manufacturers in many instances to do business more nearly than ever on a cash basis, which has resulted in a further restriction of trade throughout the country. This is accompanied by such signs of aggravation as increased difficulty in disposing of commercial paper, a still greater scarcity of currency at larger centres, and a shutdown movement among industrial establishments; the latter, together with curtailments of forces in that and in commercial lines, points to the enforced idleness of nearly 1,000,000 wage earners within the past two months, as compared with not more than 400,000 at the close of 1884, the previous year of greatest business depression. The week's bank clearings total is the smallest of recent years—$802,000,000—17 ₽ cent. less than last week and 20 ₽ cent. less than in the week 1892. Gross railroad earnings for July amount to $41,000,000, a decrease of about 4 ₽ cent. as compared with July last year, although the larger proportion of gain in earlier months of the year makes the seven months' total gross earnings 2 per cent. larger than in the like portion of 1892. This may be contrasted with a falling off in total value of imports and exports during the fiscal year of nearly 4 per cent., explained by decreased values of exports of wheat, corn, cotton, and cattle. European supplies of wheat have begun to decrease rapidly, about 1,200,000 bushels last week, and exports of domestic wheat continue exceptionally heavy for this period, 5,018,000 bushels for the week, against 5,622,000 bushels last week, 4,148,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 5,147,000 bushels two years ago, and a little less than 2,000,000 bushels each in like weeks in 1890 and 1889. Mercantile failures throughout the United States for the week number 474, against 459 last week, and as compared with 138, 213, and 148 in like weeks in three preceding years. Iron and steel industries remain excessively dull; which is true likewise of woolen and cotton manufacturing, raw materials in each of which lines are very low."

Dunn's Review will say:

"The long-desired meeting of Congress, a President's message which fully answered expectations, and the arrival of $13,280,000 gold from Europe with $10,000,000 more on the way, have not brought the improvement many anticipated. Stocks are stronger, but failures continue, and the closing of industrial establishments; idle hands multiply and silent shops; and the disorganization of domestic exchanges is even greater than a week ago. Yet there is a more hopeful spirit, though the nation looks to Washington with some impatience when the Senate seems disposed to rival the mills in working short time. While statesmen consider, merchants and bankers and unemployed thousands anxiously wait, knowing that the wrecks of each passing week make the task of recovery more difficult. There has been no startling crash, but the formal failures of banks, including one in this city and several in Nashville, number thirty-four, while refusals to pay except through a clearing house or with limitations are becoming more common. The commercial disasters, 394 in number, include such names as R. H. Coleman, the "iron king," J. H. Walker & Co. of Chicago, in dry goods, and H. L. Hotchkiss, in stocks. Whatever relief Congress has power to give may be less fruitful for good if long deferred."

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Decidedly Higher and Moderately Active—Corn Lower and Dull.

Wheat was moderately active, and closed firm at an advance of 1¾@2⅜c, as influenced by the lower Government average, firmer cables, better Western markets, and decreasing receipts.

Corn was dull and closed at a decline of ⅛c on reports of rains in the West.

Cotton was 13 points higher on August through shorts covering, while other months were 2@6 points up on a local trade.

Coffee was more active and made a gain of 5@30 points, as following the foreign markets.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The market opened quiet and generally steady. It closed firm. At the Clearing House this morning there was a distinctly better feeling prevailing. The improvement was possibly more apparent than real, and still there was a less disposition to pay high premiums, which indicates that people generally believe that the tendency is now toward more normal conditions. Money between the banks was unchanged at 7 3-10 and 8 per cent., but there is practically little new money loaning, and, consequently, inquiries are all the time growing smaller. Bankers are looking forward to a sharp and sudden change in monetary affairs before long, and a plethora of funds as a result of the past abnormal conditions which have forced such a tremendous increase in our circulating medium through gold imports and bank circulation. New-York funds are weaker, with small sales, at $1 and $1.50 premium for cash, as against $1.50 and $2 yesterday. The currency situation is improving, although, perhaps, more by reason of a lessened demand than by any marked increase in supply. Less than $2,000 in greenbacks was paid into the Clearing House yesterday. Business paper, 7@9 per cent; corporation loans, 7@8 per cent.; collateral loans, 7@8 per cent.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	16	16⅛	N. Y. & N. E. pf	47	50
Atlan. & Pac	2	..	Old Colony	..	173
Atlan. Min	7½	8	Oregon S. L.	8½	10
Bay S. Gas	5½	..	Osceola Min	22	23
Bost. & Alb.	198	199	Pull. P. Car	146	148
Bost. & Low	..	175	Quincy Min	95	100
Bost. & Me.	143	145	Tam. Min	128	130½
B. & M. Min.	17	17½	Gen. Elec	46	47
Boston Land	3	..	West. Elec	16	17
Bell Tel	179	180	Wis. Cent	7	..
B. & B. Min.	5½	5¾	Water Pow'r.	1	..
C., B. & Q	79	79½	W. End Land.	11	11½
Cal. & Hecla	255	260	W. E. St. Ry.	51½	52
Cent. Mass	12	..	Atchison 4s	69½	70
Clev. & Can	..	3	Atch'n 2d, As.	33½	..
Cent. Min	2	..	A. & P. inc.	5	..
Erie Tel	..	38	C., B. & N. 5s	92	..
Franklin Min.	8½	9	Mex. Cent. 4s.	45½	..
F. & P. M. pf	41	..	Mex. Central 1st inc	9	12
Fitchburg	..	14	Mex. Central 2d inc	..	7
Fitchb'g pf	..	74	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	109½	..
Fr'chm's B. L.	..	3	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	102	..
F. W. Elec. Co	..	5	Wis. Cent. 5s	71	..
K'rs'ge Cop	5	5½	Wis. Cent. inc	15	..
Lamson S. S.	13½	15			
Mex. Cent	6	..			
N. E. Tel	47	48			
N. Y. & N. E.	18½	..			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The market has been dull but firm all day. Philadelphia and Metropolitan were taken in small lots at advancing prices. After the close of the Exchange to-night 69 was bid for Philadelphia and 80 for Metropolitan on the Street. It is said that Metropolitan is likely to pay dividends in October. Lehigh Valley was steady around 30⅜ and Pennsylvania at about 49⅞. The general market was much neglected, being very dull. New-York exchange was decidedly easier, but money keeps very close. The Lehigh Valley Company announced to-day the appointment of Theodore Voorhees as Acting General Manager of that company. He will, however, retain his present office of Vice President of the Reading. The market closed dull and steady. The total sales of stock were 6,470 shares, of which 1,344 were in Lehigh Valley, 1,000 in Reading, 804 in Philadelphia Traction, and 654 in Pennsylvania.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Traction	17¼	17½	North. Pac. pf.	21⅛	..
Hunt. & B. T.	32	33	Pennsylvania	49⅝	49¾
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	47¾	Penn. Steel	50	55
Ins. Co. of N. A.	..	19½	People's Trac.	10	15
Lehigh Nav	..	47¼	Phil. Traction	69	69½
Lehigh Valley	30½	30⅝	Phil. & Erie	23	..
Met. Traction	79½	80	Reading	6 11-16	6¾
Minehill	..	65½	Rochester	..	54
Newark P. 5s	82	84	U. Co.'s of N. J.	220	220½
Northern Cent	..	68	W. N. Y. & P.	..	4¼
Northern Pac	7⅛	7½			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—On the Stock Exchange today West Chicago sold at 107, North Chicago at 155, Diamond Match at 96, New-York Biscuit at 20, Lake Street L at 20. Money, 7 ₽ cent. Bank clearings, $10,030,610; New-York exchange fluctuated between 20 and 5 discount, the majority of quotations being at 10 and 15.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.40
Belcher	.25	Ophir	.75
Best & Belcher	.65	Potosi	.65
Chollar	.30	Savage	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.35
Crown Point	.30	Union Consolidated	.40
Gould & Curry	.30	Yellow Jacket	.40
Hale & Norcross	.50		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$185,278,969
Silver dollars and bullion	332,110,374
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	148,807,677
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,227,094
United States notes	17,096,741
United States Treasury notes	4,066,149
Gold certificates	3,059,467
Silver certificates	2,059,512
National bank notes	3,453,869
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,632,201
Disbursing officers' balances	4,469,306
Total	$725,862,359

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$85,998,389
Silver certificates	332,221,504
United States Treasury notes	148,693,280
Currency certificates	6,255,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	39,390,965

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $337,545; from customs, $456,974, and miscellaneous, $28,921.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $80,451.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

A Weak Opening but a Strong Closing—Reports About Indian Coinage.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Dullness reigned on the Exchange and a weak opening in Americans was followed by lower prices, the downward movement being helped by a poor Government report of American crops and sales by small speculators in view of the settlement beginning Monday.

The market rallied on the cable report that the Democratic leaders had resolved to force an early vote on the repeal of the silver-purchase law, and the closing was strong at the best prices of the day.

A rumor was current that England would make overtures to reopen the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, provided the United States passed a law to coin silver at the ratio of 24 to 1. It was not credited in the best-informed quarters, and the Indian Government would oppose such action.

The Bank of England sold £220,000 American gold and 30,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for Montreal, while £10,000 came in from Holland. Further amounts of American coin were bought in open market for export, being sold for German account.

Call money was wanted at 3, and bills, all dates, ruled at 4¼ per cent.

Mexican bonds recovered 1¾ on the statement that the next coupon would be met.

A Paris house whose account was being liquidated has arranged to take up all unsold securities.

The *Times's* report of the condition of English crops shows considerable improvement since July 1, particularly in hay. In thousandths of average the figures are: Wheat, 847; barley, 782; oats, 793; grass, 583. The corresponding figures July 1 were 821, 738, 804, and 439; Aug. 1 last year, 913, 974, 924, and 753.

Although gold shipments are expected to overcome the present currency crisis in New-York, no lasting improvement is expected until Congress repeals the silver-purchase law.

To-morrow's bank statement is looked for with some anxiety.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul, 1⅝, to 55½; Lake Shore, ¾, to 116½; Atchison, ⅝, to 16; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 95; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 22⅜; Wabash preferred, ½, to 14, Union Pacific, ⅜, to 19¼, and Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 73⅜. *Declined*—Reading, ⅛, to 6⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 55½. Erie at 12, Ontario and Western at 13½, and Kansas and Texas at 10½. British consols were quoted at 97 15-16 for money and 98 1-16 for account.

AN EX-CONVICT'S REVENGE.

George Fowler Kicks Mrs. Mary Brown Until She Is Unconscious.

George Fowler, alias Wardell, twenty-three years old, an ex-convict, was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday without bail to await the result of injuries inflicted upon Mrs. Mary Brown, twenty-three years old.

Fowler, who has lately been a bartender at Forty-eighth Street and First Avenue, was an associate of "Gifty Peer," who recently died in Sing Sing Prison. Both men were sent to prison for the robbery of a cigar and liquor store.

Before and at the time of the robbery Fowler lived in Harlem, on Avenue A, with Mrs. Brown. It is said that he treated her shamefully, and in revenge she gave the police information which led to his conviction. Fowler is said to have at the uttered time threats against Mrs. Brown.

A few weeks ago Fowler was released from prison and he at once tried to find Mrs. Brown. But she had removed from their old quarters and he was unsuccessful.

About noon Friday Fowler, while standing at Second Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, saw Mrs. Brown alight from a street car. In a moment he was at her side, and with a blow of his fist he knocked her down. Then he jumped upon the prostrate woman, and kicked her savagely in the face and abdomen. He kept up his assaults until she was unconscious.

Then a great crowd gathered and threatened Fowler with summary punishment. He fled at once, the crowd pursuing him with cries of "Kill him!" but he outran his pursuers.

Soon after Fowler's flight a policeman found Mrs. Brown unconscious in the street, and at once had her conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where, at last accounts, she was still unconscious and suffering from internal injuries.

The policeman did not follow Fowler, thinking he would return to the scene of the assault. Fowler did return in about two hours and was promptly arrested.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Fowler showed so much bravado that his counsel threw up his case. Mrs. Brown has lately lived with her mother, an estimable woman, at 341 East Forty-eighth Street.

NO RABBI TO MARRY THEM.

Esther Lampel and Samuel Tasarki Are Both Willing, but He Is in Jail.

Samuel Tasarki of Cook Street and Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, is in Raymond Street Jail, where he was sent a week ago for refusing to marry Esther Lampel of 176 Suffolk Street, this city. He must remain there until a rabbi can be found who will marry him in jail.

The couple became engaged three months ago, but Tasarki deserted Miss Lampel for another woman, whose father promised to establish him in business. Miss Lampel instituted suit against Tasarki for $10,000.

Tasarki was arrested and committed to jail in default of $1,500 bail. A night in a cell convinced him that matrimony would be preferable, and he announced that he would marry Miss Lampel without further delay, if allowed.

Judge Bartlett, who ordered Tasarki's arrest, said he would not discharge him until the marriage ceremony was performed. No rabbi to whom Miss Lampel applied would perform the ceremony in jail. Tasarki and Miss Lampel are in a quandary as to how they will get out of their troubles.

An Ancient Church.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

One of the oldest churches in this State is the Congregational Church at Kittery Point, of which the Rev. L. V. Emmons is the present pastor. It was organized Nov. 4, 1714, with the Rev. John Newmarch as pastor, who served as such for a period of forty years. Col. William Pepperell and wife were among the first communicants, and subsequently his distinguished son, Sir William Pepperell, and family were admitted to membership. Mr. Newmarch was succeeded in 1754 by the Rev. Benjamin Stevens, D. D., who continued as pastor until his death in 1791. Mr. Stevens was a graduate of Harvard College and one of the most eminent clergymen of his time. Sir William Pepperell died on the 6th of July, 1759, and the funeral discourse was delivered on the following Sabbath by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Stevens.

Family Reunion After Long Separation.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 9.

A reunion of three sisters and a brother who had not been together in forty-three years took place at the residence of J. A. Hickox in Shawano, Wis., last week. In 1848 L. W. Dunham of Hickory, Oconto County, came from New-York and settled in Manitowoc County. In 1852 Sarah A. Hickox, the oldest sister, came West and also settled in Manitowoc County. Augusta Boyden, the second sister, came West to the same county in 1853. Jane A. Couch, the third sister, came West in 1856 and settled in Seneca, La Salle County, Ill., and has seen but one sister since coming West until coming to Wisconsin this Summer. The youngest sister, Mrs. Louisa Himpton of Cato, Manitowoc County, was not able to come to Shawano to make the family reunion complete.

First Survey of San Francisco Bay.

From the San Francisco Examiner, Aug. 4.

J. H. Selwyn, a retired Admiral of the British Navy, arrived in the city Wednesday night from Southern Utah, where he is interested in mining enterprises. He visited Utah at the instigation of the London gentlemen who are interested with him in mines. Admiral Selwyn is a pioneer of California pioneers. He arrived in the Bay of San Francisco in the Spring of 1837 on the English ship of war Terror, and made probably the first survey of the bay that was ever taken. Admiral Selwyn has been on the retired list for twenty-three years.

WAITED FOR SERVICE IN VAIN

CORDAGE TRUST DIRECTORS NO NEARER THE POLICE COURT.

Mr. Balch's Lawyer Now Hints at Proceedings Before the Grand Jury on Monday—Others, Stronger Than His Client, He Says, Are Ready to Join—The Men Against Whom Police Justice Grady Issued Summonses Say They Are Ready to Meet All Charges.

The ex-President and Directors of the National Cordage Company waited in vain yesterday for the service upon them of the summonses issued against them by Police Justice Grady of the Jefferson Market Police Court on application of Ernest B. Balch. One and all of the four men for whom summonses were issued expressed anxiety to be served, but reiterated their belief that no service would be attempted.

Ambrose H. Purdy, who is acting as counsel for Mr. Balch, was busy in his office at an early hour yesterday morning with the papers relating to the case.

"The summonses will not be served to-day, and possibly not to-morrow even," said he; "they have been issued, and we shall take our own time to serve them."

"But do you know that some of the accused are making unpleasant assertions that the service is being held over in order to press some kind of a financial settlement of the differences between Mr. Balch and the men he accuses?" was asked.

"Yes, I have heard of those insinuations," said Mr. Purdy, "and they are not worth a thought. We shall conduct our case in our own way. When we get ready to serve these summonses we shall do so, and not until then. They are certainly returnable Monday, but I can get the date of hearing extended if necessary. This is why the summonses are not served at once. The Grand Jury meets on Monday. There are other parties who will join my client in presenting very grave evidence to that body against the Directors of the National Cordage Company. The Cordage people may say its a 'cold bluff' on the part of my client and myself. They'll find it a pretty 'cold day' for them when we decide upon making our next move."

E. M. Fulton, President of the Lawrence Cordage Company, said: "This is a very ill-advised proceeding on the part of Mr. Balch throughout. I think that really he has lost the common sense and ability I once thought he possessed. He was a tutor in my family for a long time. We all esteemed him highly and appreciated his services and undoubted talents.

"When I was intimately connected with the National Cordage Company Mr. Balch acted as my private secretary in relation to that connection. He was always solely employed by me and not by the corporation. Differences arose between myself and Mr. Balch, which I need not enter into. They were wholly unconnected, however, with Cordage matters. He left my employ suddenly. Then he joined the biggest firm which has always opposed the National Cordage Company through thick and thin. With absolutely no practical knowledge of the cordage business, Mr. Balch was engaged by the John Good Cordage and Machine Company. He has given his friends to understand, too, that he is receiving a liberal salary. I don't know the capacity in which he was engaged by his new employers, but the first thing we knew was that he had brought suit against the National Cordage Company in the Chancery Courts of New-Jersey. The suit is pending, and I cannot, therefore, make comment upon it, excepting to say that all the Directors of the Cordage Company have given full explanations, upon oath, of all charges brought against them. What we have sworn to we stand by. We court investigation by the Grand Jury into any of our actions in connection with the company.

"With regard to the summonses issued by Justice Grady, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charging myself and others with misdemeanor and perjury, we are informed they are not only irregular but illegal. We are given to understand that Lawyer Purdy applied for and obtained the summonses in question by misrepresentation. I think you will find that this is the real reason why Mr. Purdy has thought fit to delay the service for the present, if he does not, indeed, advise Mr. Balch to abandon his ill-advised and ridiculous action."

When Mr. Purdy was asked about this statement, he said that there was no truth in it. "We have a better chance of cornering these men through the Grand Jury," said he, "because they may delay and worry us through the police court proceedings. If, however, the Grand Jury finds an indictment against the officials of the National Cordage Company, they must stand trial. The actual fact is, however, that far more wealthy and powerful people, than my client, Mr. Balch, have decided to act in conjunction with him in placing the whole business before the Grand Jury. They are a pretty hard combination to break up, but I do not think they are fully aware of the actual strength of the attack which is being directed against them."

Jones & Co., New Street brokers, would not admit yesterday that they intended bringing their grievances against the National Cordage Company's officers before the Grand Jury. They admitted, however, that they intended proceeding either civilly or criminally against the National Cordage officers.

SIDE BY SIDE IN GREENWOOD.

John Meister, the Wife Murderer and Suicide, Buried with His Victim.

The bodies of Mrs. Meta Meister, who was murdered by her husband at Henry and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, and of John Meister, the murderer and suicide, were buried yesterday in adjoining graves in Greenwood Cemetery.

The funeral service was held in the house in which the tragedy occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. John Huppenbauer of St. Paul's Lutheran Church officiated. The service was conducted in German. The clergyman asked that a charitable construction be put upon the murderer's deed, which he ascribed to insanity.

At the conclusion of the service both caskets were placed in one hearse and taken to the cemetery.

During the service a crowd gathered outside the bakery and clamored for admission, but none but intimate friends of the family were allowed to enter. A squad of police was kept busy preserving order in the street.

Green-Goods Letters Sent to Iowa.

From the Des Moines Leader, Aug. 8.

Among the mail that arrived at the Post Office yesterday were several scores of letters from a fakir in New-York addressed to persons resident in Des Moines. These letters had been "spotted" at the New-York office by Inspectors, who suspected them of containing "green-goods" circulars. Before they were delivered from the Des Moines office a stamp warning the persons addressed that the envelopes probably contained "green-goods" circulars was affixed to each letter, requesting the recipient, in the event of the suspicions of the postal authorities proving true, to return the circular to the Postmaster. In every case the envelopes were found to have inclosed a circular informing the receiver how to get in touch with a green-goods firm in New-York City, which, for a small consideration, would furnish him with an excellent counterfeit of Government greenbacks. The postal authorities will endeavor to ferret out the swindlers and prosecute them for illicit use of the mails.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

78 shs. Oriental Bank.
$50,000 Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Ry. consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$31,000 Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Ry. consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$34,000 Sanford & Lake Eustis R. R. 6 p. c. Bonds.
300 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
30 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
45 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
40 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. United States Postal Service Co.

Financial.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1893.

LOST.—Note as described below:
$25,000. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7, 1893.
Four months (or 90 days) after date we promise to pay to order of Jno. E. Chapman, Wm. S. Shields, and E. Henegar
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
At City National Bank of Knoxville. Value received.
Signed. J. P. HAYNES, JNO. T. SHIELDS, Jr., ALEX. M'MILLAN, S. H. GEORGE, WM. S. SHIELDS, D. K. YOUNG.
Indorsed by Jno. E. Chapman, Wm. S. Shields, Edward Henegar, J. Pike Powers, Jas. A. Anderson.
All persons are warned hereby against purchasing or attempting to negotiate the above note.
M'NULTY & RANSOM, 425 Broadway.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City 52 Wall Street

Chemical National 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street

Central National 322 Broadway

Chase National 15 Nassau Street

Lincoln National 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank 3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

IN CHANCERY, AT MOBILE, ALA.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS AND CERTAIN JUDGMENT CREDITORS—THE MOBILE AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pursuant to a decree rendered by the Honorable Chancery Court for the Thirteenth District of the Southwestern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, sitting at Mobile at the April Term, A. D. 1893, thereof, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein The Central Trust Company of New-York is complainant, and the Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company and others are defendants, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Register in Chancery for said District will hold a reference at his office, at the Court House of Mobile County, State of Alabama, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1893, and will, after hearing such matters as may be there brought before him, adjourn said reference to 12 o'clock M. the 15th day of September, A. D. 1893, when and where he will continue said reference at the office of Dunning & Fowler, Counsellors-at-Law, 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York. At said reference the Register will ascertain and report by the terms of said decree:

1st. The amount and number of bonds now outstanding which were regularly issued by said railway company and certified by the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of February 1st, 1887, and as far as practicable the names and residences of the respective holders thereof.

2nd. The dates of the maturity and the number and amount of the coupons which were attached to and issued with said mortgage of the issue of February 1st, 1887, which were outstanding and in default at the time of the filing of the bill in said cause, and at the time of the holding of this reference.

3rd. The amount and number of bonds now outstanding which were certified by the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of February 1st, 1890, and as far as practicable the names and residence of the holders thereof.

4th. The dates of the maturity and the number and amount of the coupons which were attached to and issued with said bonds of the series of February 1st, 1890, and which were outstanding and in default at the time of the filing of the bill in this cause at the time of the holding of this reference.

5th. The Register will ascertain and report what, if any, judgments have been obtained by the holders of any of said coupons under the aforesaid mortgages; the amount of such judgments and the particular coupons merged therein, and the names of the persons by whom said judgments were obtained and the present holders of said judgments, the date of such judgments and the amount thereof, and whether or not said judgments are a superior lien upon what, if any, of the property covered by said mortgages, respectively.

6th. The Register will ascertain and report a full description of the property covered by said mortgages respectively, and it shall be the duty of the Receiver to furnish him with an inventory of all the property in his hands as such Receiver.

All persons having such claims against said Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company, as are provided for in said decree, are notified that they must file the same with the undersigned at his office at Mobile, on or before the 21st day of August next, or with him at the office of Dunning & Fowler, 67 Wall Street, New-York, on the 15th day of September next, or within five days thereafter.

Witness my hand this 18th day of July, A. D., 1893. JOSEPH HODGSON, Register.

au12-law6wS

Now is the time
to get good mortgages
at 5% and 6%,

such as are usually taken by the savings banks at 4½ per cent. This Company is now receiving numbers of such applications, for large and small amounts, and can furnish to investors exceedingly choice mortgages.

Those who wish their funds under their own control, should take this opportunity to put their principal where it is safe and at the same time earning a liberal rate of interest.

Borrowers will pay for a guarantee of payment by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company in addition, if required.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City RR. Co.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

The undersigned Committee, holders of First Mortgage bonds to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, have prepared a bondholders' agreement, and invite other bondholders to sign the same and unite in the enforcement of their security and the protection of their interests. Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 18 Wall St., New-York.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER.
H. O. ARMOUR.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE
OTTO T. BANNARD.
MORTON S. PATON.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

50 and 52 Exchange Place,

Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,

buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter free on application.

Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.

Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TEACHERS ARE A NOBLE HOST

GOV. FLOWER TALKS TO A BODY OF SCHOOL WORKERS.

Influence of Army of Instructors, Which Is Twice as Large as the State's National Guard—Millions of Dollars Spent for Educational Purposes—System of Public Charities and a Warning in the Immense Output of Public Funds and the Increase of Tax Burdens.

SUMMIT, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Gov. Flower was the guest of the Teachers' Association of the Second School District of Schoharie County today. This was the first visit of a Governor to this section of the State in forty-five years.

The occasion was the annual picnic of the association, which was attended by over 8,000 people from this county and from surrounding towns in the Counties of Delaware and Otsego. This afternoon the Governor made an address, having been introduced by Watson Lamont of Cobleskill. He said in part:

"The teachers of New-York State form a noble host. They comprise an army of workers more than twice as large as our National Guard. Their influence for the preservation of order and the observance of law, though differently exercised from that of the military body, is even more potent. The spread of education promotes the cause of good order and makes military organization less necessary. Essential as is the existence of a well-equipped and well-trained citizen militia is to a State, it is even more essential that the cause of social disorder—ignorance and vice—should be prevented by the thorough diffusion of learning and religion among the people.

"The educational system of our State has attained a remarkable development. Twenty-six million dollars, all told, was spent in educational purposes last year. This is more than is expended in any other State in the Union. Of this amount $19,000,000 was for common schools and $7,000,000 for the higher education furnished by academies, colleges, universities, and technical and professional schools. Fifteen millions was raised by local and State taxation, and more than half of all our State taxes for the past two years was for school purposes. We paid last year nearly $12,000,000 in wages to common-school teachers.

"With so great an expenditure great results should certainly be expected. When one thinks of the hundreds of thousands of foreign immigrants who seek this land of liberty through the gates of our harbor and never see more of it than is contained within the borders of the Empire State, he might be justified in fearing that the influx of so varied and sometimes so undesirable a population would seriously contaminate our society and imperil good government.

"But this danger is averted by influences which prevail in the opposite direction. The ignorant immigrant, or the immigrant with perverted notions of government, rubs up in his daily occupation against intelligent and common-sense American workmen imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and the effect of the contact is gradually to transform the newcomer into a good citizen. But more powerful still is the influence of our common schools upon the children of foreign birth.

"It is the glory of our State and its educational system that amid such adverse conditions good order and good government are so universal and so continuous.

"Let me digress somewhat from the subject of State educational effort to speak of another field of Governmental activity. I refer to our system of public charities. If the development of her charities is the test of a State's civilization, then the Empire State must easily lead all the rest. Ten years ago the expenditures for these purposes were comparatively light. To-day they are one of the greatest burdens of our annual budget. Gradually and quite insidiously one institution after another has been added to the list of the beneficiaries of State taxation until to-day there are not less than thirty institutions of a charitable nature which are supported in whole or in part by State appropriations. During the legislative session recently ended appropriations for these institutions reached the enormous sum of $4,200,000, and this amount would have been considerably increased had the law-making body consented to the establishment of yet other institutions demanded by influential associations of citizens.

"The charities alone require greater taxation than the schools by $1,000,000, greater than the canals and all public improvements by at least $2,000,000. The time has come when we must scrutinize most closely every new demand to increase this burden, and inquire carefully into expenditures for this purpose.

"In everything I have to say on this subject I beg you will not accuse me of any feeling of opposition to State thoughtfulness and effort of this kind. But in grouping together the figures and presenting them to your attention in the aggregate I desire first to attract your thought to their enormity and then to indicate how by lax legislation or insufficient safeguards around administration, many thousands of dollars may be wasted and the good which the charity aims to be, not attained in the fullest measure. It is poor charity, indeed, which is prodigal of resources and barren of the best results. Custodians of the public welfare would be unworthy of their trusts if they refused to insist that business principles should characterize the administration of the State charities as well as that of its public improvements.

"The various institutions of a charitable or reformatory character have not been established in accordance with any systematic plan. They have been spasmodic in their growth and quite independent in their action. Some have no accountability to the State whatever. Others are managed by local boards of honorary officials, who may or may not take an active interest in the administration. I think if there is any conviction which our political experience has forced home to us it is that where public money or public energy is to be expended, there must be official accountability and direct responsibility. These two conditions of good and economical administration are to a great extent lacking in our present system of State charities. The dangers of extravagance and maladministration arising from this lack are real and should be averted. The enormous development of our system of charities and its increasing burden upon the taxpayers demand that there should be immediate reform in this direction."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Large Apartment House Bought by the Plaintiff in Foreclosure.

A little group of material men and other interested parties gathered about one of the auction stands in the Real Estate Salesroom at 111 Broadway yesterday to witness the sale under foreclosure of the big apartment building at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The embarrassments occasioned by the building of this structure led to the suicide of William H. McIlroy in Chicago a few months ago. Before yesterday's sale, which was under foreclosure of a second mortgage, the liens on the building and land aggregated about $180,000. After the sale about $60,000 worth had been wiped out.

The auctioneer was Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. He announced, among other things, that the property was to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $75,000 and interest. Then the referee read a notice of a claim, secured by attachment, on the elevator and machinery in the building at the suit of the Graves Elevator Company on a claim of $2,200. At $39,000 over the prior liens the property was struck down to the plaintiff, Julius Lipman. The price paid, counting everything, was $122,500. The first mortgage on the property, it was announced, is now in process of foreclosure. The plot measures 50 by 100 feet and the building is of brick, seven stories high.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

In the Building Department yesterday plans for the following new buildings and alterations were filed:

By Karl Pekarck of 1,378 First Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Stebbins Avenue, north of Freeman Street, $3,000.

By Mrs. E. Price of 669 Third Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Opdyke Street, east of Third Street, Woodlawn Heights, $2,800.

By M. Forbes of 5 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for three five-story brick flats on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, $78,000.

By William P. Earle of Park Avenue, for a two-story brick store building on the west side of Eighth Avenue, south of Fifty-ninth Street, $10,000.

By Herman Wanes of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Tiffany Street, for a two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Tiffany Street, east of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, $2,700.

By the Trustees of St. Veronica's Church, at 156 Christopher Street, for a four-story brick dwelling at 657 Washington Street, $17,000.

By Rebecca A. Childs of 844 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a two-story frame private dwelling at 849 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, $2,200.

By William C. Renwick, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling at 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, $2,500.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 11.

Monroe St, 175; Harriet Cohen and others to Rachel Levy and others	$16,500
Same property; Moses Blumberg and others to Harriet Cohen and another	16,500
Lewis St, w s, 74.1 ft s of Stanton St, 24.1x100; Harriet Cohen and others to Moses Blumberg and another	34,000
Same property; Moses I. Blumberg to Sarah L. Blumberg	1
Columbia St, 119; Samuel Greenfeld and others to Abraham Schwartz	1
13th St, 334 East; Philip Harris and another to Nathan Frank	12,250
5th St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Peter Badley to Katie Badley	1
62d St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Harvey E. Fisk and wife to Margaretta Card	1
69th St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Margaretta Card and husband to May L. Fisk	1
69th St, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Margaretta Card and husband to Harvey E. Fisk	1
59th St, n s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Louis Heilbrunn and wife to Mary A. Bingold	12,000
73d St, s s, 135 ft w of West End Av, 40x102.2; Duncan C. McKinley and wife to John McLean	100
68th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 150x100.5; same to same	100
92d St, 146 West; Sarah J. Lozier to Margaret S. Hathaway	1
71st St, 103 West; Mary J. Utter to Francis A. Utter	1
65th St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Mary A. Bingold and husband to Louis Heilbrunn	7,000
2d Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 94th St, 25x79; Catharine T. Siebert to George P. Andrae	25,000
3d Av, e s, 51.1 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x101.8; James F. Thomson and others to Walter Reid	25,000
109th St, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.10; Chauncey B. Graham and wife to George E. Waldo	6,650
121st St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; August C. Ohle to Charlotte Ohle	1
River Av, e s, Plots 8 and 10, map of farm of William H. Morris, 23d Ward; James McLean and wife to Mary E. Boland	1,000
162d St, s w s, 290 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Catharine Connelly and another to James F. Kiely	1
Gerard Av, w s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Mary E. Boland to John F. Flynn	6,100
Morris Av, e s, 86.6 ft n of 154th St, 27x95; Marie A. Algie to Moses Harlam and another	14,000
Cauldwell Av, e s, 200 ft n of Clifton St, 25x75; Clara Fahl to Paul G. Deiker	1
Lot 138, map of Morrisania, 23d Ward; Sophie Kuhhorn, executrix, to Anna Schappert and others	1
Hoffman St, n s, 216.10 ft w of Union Av, 217.8x irregular; Mary J. Mettee and others to the St. Vincent Hospital, New-York	1
119th St, n s, 245 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10; David O'Connell and wife to Moses Seewald	1,400
Madison Av, w s, 59.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, to William M. Martin	10,200
149th St, n s, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Byron L. Strasburger to William T. Lahey	1
162d St, s e corner of Melrose Av, 2x100; Rose Delane and others to James F. Kiely	500

Recorded Mortgages.

Blumberg, Moses, and wife to Harriet Cohen; w s of Lewis St, s of Stanton St, 1 year	$2,500
Brady, James C., and others to A. D. Barton; 322 4th Av, 5 years	1,000
Bingold, Mary A., and another to Louis Heilbrunn; n s of 59th St, w of 11th Av, demand	7,400
Cuneo, Antonio, and wife to W. R. Walker and others; n s of Mulberry St, s of Bayard St, 1 year	10,000
Crawford, Barney, to George Ehret; Clinton St, s e corner of Broome St and Clinton St, demand	500
Cronin, Edward, and wife to A. J. Taylor and another, trustees; e s of Amsterdam Av, n of 80th St, 3 years	14,000
Clark, Francis A., and wife to Metropolitan Distilling Company; s s of 98th St, w of 1st Av	10,000
Flynn, John F., and wife to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Gerard Av, n of 167th St, installments	6,000
Fisk, Mary L., to Margarette Card; n s of 69th St, e of 11th Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	21,500
Fisk, Harvey E., to Franklin Savings Bank; n s of 69th St, e of 11th Av, 1 year	13,500
Gelenan, Cornelia, to Mary F. Sidman; n s of 20th St, w of 5th Av, 3 years	20,000
Herter, Peter, and wife to John J. Jones and others; Rivington St, s e corner of Ludlow St, 5 years	108,000
Hearne, Rose L. M., and another to A. J. Outerbridge, guardian; e s of 3d Av, s of 94th St, 3 years	12,000
Harlam, Moses, and another to Marie A. Algie; e s of Morris Av, n of 154th St, 1 year	1,000
Humphrey, George S., to A. H. Higgins; 12th Av, n e corner 12th Av, 1 year	1,800
Hall, Charles, and wife to G. G. Kip; n s of 10th St, e of Hudson St, 3 years	5,000
Levy, Rachel, and others to Harriet Cohen and another; 175 Monroe St, 3 years	21,000
Levy, Annie, and others to Isaac Schlachter; 301 Monroe St, 3 years	3,000
Lahey, William T., to B. L. Strasburger; n s of 149th St, e of Boulevard, 3 years	5,250
Lawrence, Frank M., to E. M. Lawrence; 19th St, 34 West, secures bonds	
McCaffrey, John J., and others to John Cotter and another; e s of Willis Av, n of 137th St, demand	6,000
Miller, William, and wife to William Rankin; s s of 65th St, e of 9th Av, demand	12,500
Maryash, Louis, and wife to E. S. Byrnes; Pelham St, s w corner of Monroe St, notes	1,200
Platt, Richard G., to Ralph Harman; e s of West End Av, n of 84th St, 1 year	500
Pfletschinger, Frederick, and wife to Christopher Mooney; n s of 53d St, w of 6th Av, 1 year	3,000
Schmitt, Florian, and another to Adeheid Wagner; e s of Willis Av, n of 146th St, 1 year	3,000
Seewald, Moses, to David O'Connell; n s of 119th St, e of 2d Av, 5 years	8,000
Schwartz, Abraham, and wife to Greenfeld & Newman; 95 Columbia St, 5 years	2,000
Same to Samuel Greenfield and another; 119 Columbia St, installments	5,000
Thomas, Ann A. to New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 57th St, w of 5th Av, 2 years	50,000
Witte, John C., and wife to Diederich Von Soosten; n s of 103d St, e of 3d Av, 5 years	10,000
Wood, William G. to J. M. Geery; 3d Av, s e corner of 121st St, 1 year	2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

West End Av, 361; Edward N. Little against Sarah Crow, owner; Moses B. Crow, contractor	$424
Broadway, 1147; Robert Wick against James D. Black, owner; D. C. Westervelt, contractor	124
Anthony Av, w s, 50 ft n of Gray St, 25 ft front; Ruland & Lockwood against Eugene Schweitzer owner, George W. Yeandle, contractor	250
6th Av, 460 and 462; Joseph Kelly against G. D. Rhinehardt lessee, William J. Roome, contractor	3,687
65th St, s s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 50 ft front; Edward Smith against Mary McKenna, owner; Diskew & Smith, contractors	585
101st St, w s 200 ft e of Columbia Av; 25 ft front; Frederick Haas against Patrick Dempsey, owner and contractor	76
85th St, 42 West; John W. MacKnight against Mary A. Dayton, owner and contractor	62
96th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft front; Henry H. Meise against Salvator Pancella, owner; E. J. Shanks, contractor	450
122d St, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 100 ft front; Antonio Carillo against William Lyman, owner; Pietro Indelli & Co., contractors	120

Real Estate at Auction.

BY ORDER OF AND UNDER THE DIRECTION of Joseph A. Ward and Edward B. Lord, executors under the last will and testament of Rachel Ward, deceased,

D. B. KEELER, Jr., AUCTIONEER,
will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
in front of the Monmouth Park Hotel,

On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1893, at 1 P. M.,

All those certain tracts or parcels of land and premises situate on Town Neck and fronting on Parker's Creek, in Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, N. J.

First tract, having a WATER FRONT OF 1,917 FEET and a frontage on SILVER SIDE AV. OF 434 FEET, more or less, and on which is a DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLE. The tract contains 14 82-100 acres of land.

Second tract, on opposite and northerly side of SILVER SIDE AV.—PART WOODLAND—containing 4 11-100 ACRES OF LAND. IT IS WITHIN THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE of LITTLE SILVER STATION, (C. R. R. of N. J.,) THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE TO MONMOUTH PARK. It has a frontage also on the main road to Long Branch via Pleasure Bay and DISTANT FROM PLEASURE BAY ONE AND A HALF MILES, both by ROAD OR BY WATER.

Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
9 Pine St., New-York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TRADES EFFECTED IN CITY PROPERTY.
T. B. MAYHEW, 117 West 42d St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Five-story double building, 50x90 feet, on West 32d St.; can be altered for light manufacturing purposes.
MORGAN, 1,155 Broadway.

Instruction—City Schools.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS.
Young men and women prepared for business professional studies, and citizenship.
Economics, Civics, Politics, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, &c.
Fee, $100 per year. Send for circular.
GEORGE GUNTON, President,
34 Union Square, New-York.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

MADAME MEARS.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies. 52d year.
Reopens Oct. 2. 222 Madison Av.

AUTHORSHIP AND JOURNALISM TAUGHT through mail by a writer; both sexes instructed; send stamp for circular. G. P., Box 62, West Nyack, N. Y.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls.—A limited number of boys taken in the master's home. HERBERT D. PETTIT, M. A., Master. Lawrence, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

A SUMMER AND WINTER SCHOOL FOR young boys; 29th year; best references. C. M. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y.—A boarding school for young ladies. For particulars visit the institution or address Mother Superior.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.—For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

Law Schools.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—"Dwight method" of instruction. Degree of LL. B. given after two years' course. Graduate course now added. Tuition fee, $100. For catalogues, &c., address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Religious Notices.

AT SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 5th Av. and 37th St., Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. James McLeod, D. D., of Albany, will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. During the Summer months the congregations of the West Church and the Brick Church will hold joint services.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCHES OF New-York.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Will reopen Sept. 3.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. John A. Ingham will preach at 11 A. M. No afternoon service.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. Topic, "The Ten Words," and 8 P. M., topic, "Habit and Habits." Morning and evening service throughout the Summer. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. The public invited.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Livingston L. Taylor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Rector.—Services Aug. 13. Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning services and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 5 o'clock; choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. All cordially invited.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—Preaching at 10:45 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. A. H. Ames, D. D. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service and sermon at 11 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
FIRST CHURCH closed until September.
SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. F. H. Marling preaches at 10:30 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St., Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Alexander McLean, D. D., will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome for all.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 55th St., Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., Pastor.—Services throughout the Summer, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Charles F. Clarke will preach.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D. D., of Philadelphia is expected to officiate Sunday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Charles F. Goss, Assistant.—Mr. Goss will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"Can We Know God and Do We Need to Know Him?" at 8 P. M., subject—"The Grandest Achievement of the Soul." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South, Pastor, Edward Judson.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45; solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, 4:30 P. M. Low mass daily, 7 A. M. Holy days and Fridays, 10.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square, 16th St., just east of 3d Av., Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rector.—Short Summer services; strong preachers Sunday. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. T. C. Beattie of Albuquerque, New-Mexico, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Herbert Ford will preach. This church will close the next three Sabbaths. Congregation invited to worship at First Church, 5th Av. and 11th St.

Europe.

ENGLAND.—TO LET, FURNISHED, BY THE month, in a part of London, a house suitable for a small family; three reception, four bed, one bath room; three excellent servants; further particulars from the owners, now in New-York State. Address M. Q., Box 195 Times.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.
6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half-hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M. and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional train on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening, except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.
BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,
Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street car lines.
Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.
LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY 6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:35, 2:45, 9:30, 10:55 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR,
AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

RAYMOND'S
VACATION
EXCURSIONS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

THE WORLD'S
Columbian Exposition.

The grandest Exposition the world has ever seen is now complete in every department. Nothing remains unfinished.

The Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel, (Mr. Oscar G. Barron, Manager,) at which our parties sojourn, is a permanent brick structure of the best class, only four stories in height, splendidly arranged, provided with every luxurious appointment of the best modern hotels, and elegantly furnished. Its situation, in a fashionable residence section of the city, near the Exposition grounds and exposed to the lake breezes, is unexcelled. Passengers are landed at a special station only a single block distant, and an entrance to the Exposition grounds is directly opposite the hotel, while others are near at hand. All water used for drinking and cooking purposes is distilled and absolutely pure, and the purest Wisconsin ice is also supplied.

Daily special trains from the East, made up wholly of elegant vestibuled Pullman palace sleeping cars, with dining cars, run through to the hotel without change.

While many parties for the coming month were long since filled, the following dates are still open to the public, an early registration, however, being in all cases advisable:

Leave New-York, August 3, 14, 24, and 31; also September and October.

Colorado Tours: Four remaining excursions to the most famous Rocky Mountain Resorts, August 28, September 11, and October 9.

Colorado and the Yellowstone National Park: Two 39-day Excursion, August 7.

Yellowstone National Park: A 27-day Tour, August 30.

Yellowstone National Park and California: Tour of 72 days, August 30.

Each of the above parties will have a week at the World's Fair.

Independent railroad tickets to all points by all routes.

☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB.
31 East 14th St., (corner Union Square,) New-York.

"THE NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—
FROM PIER 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M.
40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS.—40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versâ. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.
Greenwood Lake Glens.
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

LONG BRANCH BOATS.
SHREWSBURY RIVER ROUTE.
ELBERON AND PLEASURE BAY leave foot of Jane St., N. R., (5 blocks below 14th St.,) and Battery Pier, near Barge Office, for Highland Beach, Seabright, Little Silver, Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, and Branchport.
CHANGE IN TIME TABLE COMMENCING AUG. 10. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 9:00 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Battery Pier, 9:20 A. M., 2:35 P. M.
Returning, reach New-York about 7:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 10:00 A. M.
Battery Pier, 10:20 A. M.
Battery Pier for passengers only.
Excellent facilities for passengers, horses, carriages, and freight of all descriptions. No freight received Sundays. Longest, cheapest, and most delightful sail out of New-York.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursions.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier........8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier..........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION to WEST POINT.
Steamer MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Arriving at West Point at 4:30. Returning on any of the West Shore Railroad trains. Passengers will have ample time to see Dress Parade, Government Buildings, &c. Fare for round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

Hotels.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.
Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

Legal Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—STEFFEN DIECKMANN, Plaintiff, against LORENZ WEIHER, John J. Gorman, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Jacob L. Toch, Grant L. Nichols, John H. Shipway, The General Electric Company, Enoch Rutzler, Paul G. Decker, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Henry Turno, Thomas B. Knifin, George M. Tooker, James Thompson, Edward Ostrander, Joseph Lang, John J. Naughton, William E. Utter, Defendants.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 11th, 1893.

THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau St., New-York.

To the defendant Lorenz Weiher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 140 Nassau St., New-York City. au12-law6wS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—STEFFEN DIECKMANN, Plaintiff, against LORENZ WEIHER, John J. Gorman, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York; Jacob L. Toch, Grant L. Nichols, John H. Shipway, The General Electric Company, Enoch Rutzler, Paul G. Decker, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Henry Turno, Thomas B. Knifin, George M. Tooker, Collin H. Woodward, Charles Jamison, Matthew Pieris, Annie Morgan, George Harper, Morgan N. Goodman, James Shaw, defendants.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 11th, 1893.

THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New-York.

To the defendant Lorenz Weiher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 140 Nassau Street, New-York City. au12-law6wS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—HARRIETT E. LAUNT, plaintiff, against ANNIE ARCTANDER, George C. L. Maes and Sarah Maes, his wife, Abraham Steers, Martha L. Jeanson, Joseph F. Flynn, John F. Bradley, and Jerry Sullivan, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 24, 1893.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City.

To George C. L. Maes and Sarah Maes, his wife: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 1st day of July, 1893, and filed on said day with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said court at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7th, 1893. EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy8-law6wSa 80 Broadway, New-York City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—HARRIETT E. LAUNT, plaintiff, against ANNIE ARCTANDER, George C. L. Maes and Sarah Maes, his wife, Abraham Steers, Martha L. Jeanson, Joseph F. Flynn, and Arthur Arctander, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 24, 1893.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City.

To George C. L. Maes and Sarah Maes, his wife: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 1st day of July, 1893, and filed on said day with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said court at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7th, 1893.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy8-law6wSa 80 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN T. MURPHY against THE BANK OF NEW-ENGLAND.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1st, 1893. CHAS. DE HART BROWER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, the Bank of New-England: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 28th day of July, 1893, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said City, County, and State.—Dated New-York, July 29th, 1893.
CHAS. DE HART BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy29-law6wS 10 Wall Street, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1893, notice is hereby given to creditors of and persons having claims against the Medford Fancy Goods Company, lately doing business in the City of New-York, and they are required to come in and exhibit their demands before me, with duly verified vouchers therefor, on the 6th day of September, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Referee, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, and in default of such exhibition and proof such persons so defaulting shall be excluded from sharing in the distribution of the funds remaining in the hands of Jacob A. Cantor, Receiver of the Medford Fancy Goods Company.
CHARLES W. WEST,
Referee.
DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Jacob H. Cantor, Receiver, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
jy15-law6wS

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS.—August 3, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to be opened August 22, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock, noon, August 22, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., a quantity of hardware, glass, paints, sand, twine, canvas, hammock duck, flax ravens, dry goods, wire, belting, lumber, tools, tool steel, metals, packing, hose, manila hemp, Russian hemp, oil, alcohol, tar, pipe, soapstone, soap, sea coal facings, ship and boat equipment, and 602,000 pounds cable iron. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. THOS. J. LASIER, Acting Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH SPRING RETURN Mortar Carriage.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with one Spring Return Carriage for 12-inch B. L. Steel Mortar. Blank forms, upon which proposals must be made, and all information required by bidders, can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

Summer Resorts.

CONNECTICUT.

WEANTINAUG HOTEL,
NEW-MILFORD, CONN.
Two and a quarter hours from New-York City on New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad (Berkshire Division,) situated in the beautiful Berkshire Hills; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms en suite, with bath, open fires, gas, and all modern improvements; mosquitoes unknown; superior orchestra. For terms address WM. ST. LAWRENCE, also proprietor Taconic Inn, Berkshire Hills, Williamstown, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE. Boston, Mass.
The nearest first-class hotel to the Northern and Eastern Railway Stations.
European Plan. 350 Rooms. $1 and up.

NEW-JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Special weekly rates to families.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

A.—
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK,
ALL THE WAY BY BOAT.
GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
SPECIAL RATES FOR AUGUST.
MORTON & OBERMEIER.

THE ONLY BRICK HOTEL IN ATLANTIC City.—NEW-YORK HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.; on electric car line; first-class accommodations; steam heat and electric bells throughout; terms reasonable; open all the year. G. C. Thompson, Propr.

NEW-YORK.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
FINEST SUMMER RESORT IN AMERICA
Pure Water, Pure Air, Perfect Health.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. H. P. C. JOHNSTON, Manager.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches.
For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases.
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE NOW OPEN.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.—Direct by rail to house, (no staging,) less than four hours from New-York; extensive improvements; music, telegraph office, livery; elevation 2,200 feet; malaria and hay fever unknown. Send for circulars.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

THE "CASTLE"
AND COTTAGES,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
A delightfully cool Summer resort, high elevation, and a magnificent view of the Hudson River. Open during September. J. W. ALMY, Manager.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren County, N. Y.

NEW TAPPENZEE HOTEL and COTTAGES.
South Nyack-on-Hudson. Finest Summer resort on the Hudson. JOHN LADJING, Prop'r.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
SALISBURY, VERMONT. Now open.
Accommodations for 250 guests. Fine lake and stream fishing. Full orchestra entire season. Complete livery, boats, &c. ALBERT C. HILL, Mgr.

Country Board.

TO LET—Two large rooms, ground floor, ocean side; also one small room; parties who engaged could not come. Address STEVENS COTTAGE, Seabright, N. J.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPerty, Cuttings, &c.—Philada. Depot of the Qr. Mr. Department, 1,428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1893.—There will be sold at public auction at the Schuylkill Arsenal in this city, under the direction of A. F. Rockwell, Qr. Mr. U. S. A., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, August 15th, 1893, a lot of condemned clothing, equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, woolen and cotton cuttings, &c. Catalogues will be furnished upon application to this office or at Schuylkill Arsenal. C. G. SAWTELLE, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. Army.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHARLES C. WILLARD, Matthew D. Willard, Ebenezar F. Willard, Mrs. Sophia A. Dix, Mrs. Phœbe M. Welch, Fitch E. Willard, Mrs. Amelia Bassett, Matthew D. Willard, Mrs. Susan P. Cook, Mrs. Abby French, Charles J. Willard, Phœbe Willard, Emily Willard, Gertrude Willard, Georgiana Willard, Frank Willard, Fitch Willard, Ada Willard, Mrs. Lucy K. Buckbee, Mrs. George Sexton, Joseph Martin Kellogg, George William Kellogg, Jonathan D. Kellogg, Mary J. Wilcox, Mrs. Caroline E. Parsons, Charles K. Willard, John M. Willard, and the Public Administrator of the County of New-York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1893, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of Martin M. Kellogg, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, should not be granted and issued to John E. Hubbard. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(S'd) JAMES F. M'LAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy15-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jean B. Reid, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Marian W. Fogg, No. 26 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of May, 1893.
MARIAN W. FOGG, MARY E. VAN WIE, Executrices.
ABM. I. ELKUS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my27-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gardiner Thompson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Emmet & Robinson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1893. CHARLES G. THOMPSON,
Administrator, &c., of Gardiner Thompson, dec'd.
je24-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Helen Green, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December, 1893. Dated New-York, the 30th day of June, 1893. GEORGE G. FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Executors. jy1-law6mS

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
SOUSA'S BAND
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,
SIGNORINA NICE MORESKA, SOPRANO.
MR. CONRAD BEHRENS, BASSO.
SUNDAY EVENING,
MISS CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, SOPRANO.
Miss D'Arville has kindly tendered her services in compliment to Mr. Sousa.

TO-NIGHT.
PAIN'S---SIEGE---VICKSBURG.
Pronounced by military men a Marvelously Realistic Battle.
SOUTHERN LIFE; Plantation Melodies.
MLLE. CASANDRA, the Great Dancer.
THE DARKEY DROLES.
500 TROOPS IN ACTION.
GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
None but Americans on Guard to-night.
SPECIAL FIREWORKS DISPLAY
In addition to the usual elaborate Saturday programme,
THE WONDERFUL WORLD'S FAIR AERIAL NOVELTIES.
1st Time—Henri Tempil Shell,
1st Time—Which Wins?
1st Time—Indian Juggler.
Portraits Gens. Schofield and Howard.

E-L-D-O-R-A-D-O.
A big sensation nightly—Miss Lizzie Valdi's terrific dive from an eighty-foot tower in
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S | RECONSTRUCTED | KING SOLOMON.
Balloon ascension and daring parachute leap daily at 5. Admission, 25c. and 50c. West 42d St., West 14th St. (electric cars,) Franklin, Christopher, Barclay St. Ferries.

GARDEN THEATRE. WEDNESDAY NEXT. RETURN TO AMERICA OF
ALICE SHAW, FLORENCE LEVEY, ISABELLE URQUHART, CARRIE DANIELS, MAY BRUCE, FLORENCE THROPP, GUY STANDING, and OLGA BRANDON.
LOIE FULLER, (La Loie,) and Mr. ROBERT GRAU'S American Celebrities organized in Europe. Mr. Barton Johns, Musical Director. Sat. Mat. Seats on sale Mond'y.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
MONDAY, AUG. 14.
Eugene Tompkins's grand new
BLACK CROOK.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, 50c.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN.......Manager
7TH ANNUAL SEASON.
E. H. SOTHERN. | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. | LETTARBLAIR.
Evenings 8:15. Matinées Saturday only at 2.

STAR THEATRE. MONDAY, AUG. 14.
Mr. LAWRENCE HANLEY,
Presenting
"THE PLAYER."
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
HOPPER. | PANJANDRUM.
100TH TO 106TH PERFORMANCE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Matinée to-day at 2:30.
MONS. DUFOUR AND MLLE. HARTLEY.
THE BOXING KANGAROO.
Operetta, Vaudeville, Novelties.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Last Matinée to-day at 2.
Last time to-night at 8:30.
HOYT'S A TRIP TO CHINATOWN.
Monday, Aug. 14, THE NEW SOUTH.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY.
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

BASEBALL—POLO GROUNDS—TO-DAY.
Grand League Championship Game.
PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW-YORK.
Game, 4 P. M. Admission, 50c. and 25c.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; has first-class reference; is willing to go to any part of the country. 260 West 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Apply at present employer's, E. L., 33 West 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—By a young woman situation as second or single housemaid; best references from present employer. Address M. C., care Mrs. L. P. Morton, Ellerslie, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—By a young man who has over five years' best references; honest, sober, willing, and very useful. Address X. X. X., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to country; ten years' experience in the care of horses; unemployed on account of horses turned out; best city references. Address Thomas, 11 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; city or country; reference. Call or address Coachman, 168 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—By useful young Englishman; city or country; good references. Address S. Gee, 152 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; no children; aged 45; Swiss; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouses, graperies, roses, pinks, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; under glass and outdoors; sober and reliable; to take charge of gentleman's place; good references. Address Gardener, P. H., 17 Reynolds St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in greenhouses, roses, ferns, graperies, vegetable garden, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

GARDENER.—Experienced in greenhouses, roses, graperies, and vegetables; 18 years on last place; small family. Address H. L., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—First-class; of many years' experience; has traveled considerably; bachelor preferred; good sailor; understands waiting at table if necessary; single; age 30; English Protestant; disengaged. F. A. M., 138 East 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Fifteen years' experience in manufacturing and other business; first-class references. G. de B., Box 369, Rahway, N. J.

CARETAKER.—By a middle-aged American man, the care of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cattle, and poultry; with or without board; has good references; three years with best of city references. Address Mr. George Olds, care of Mr. Judah, 521 East 9th St.

FLORIST.—By a young man as assistant in greenhouse or on a private place; good references. H. F. Ropke, 212 West 53d St.

JANITOR.—Experienced in steam furnace, pumps, and all sorts of repairs; twelve years' experience. Address P. H., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

LADIES WISHING TO IMPROVE SPARE hours and at the same time earn extra pin money can do their work at home by securing light home employment. Etruscan Art Company, 30 East 14th St.

WANTED.—A North German girl as maid to two children five and eight years old; must be good seamstress. Apply at 1,047 5th Av., to-day only, between noon and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—Silk lamp shade makers; hand to do fine shirring. 359 West 20th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

We Set You Up in Business.

No peddling or canvassing. We furnish you goods on credit, also FREE thousands of catalogues and circulars for general distribution, with your name and address printed on each as general dealer. You can do a mail-order business and make hundreds of dollars. Write for free particulars, or inclose us two stamps for full catalogue and outfit with complete instructions. Address [illegible] AND NOVELTY COMPANY, X 553, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—In a New-York bank an experienced young bank clerk; none others need apply; must be of excellent character; thoroughly up in all ledgers required. [illegible] Davis, Box 186 Times Office.

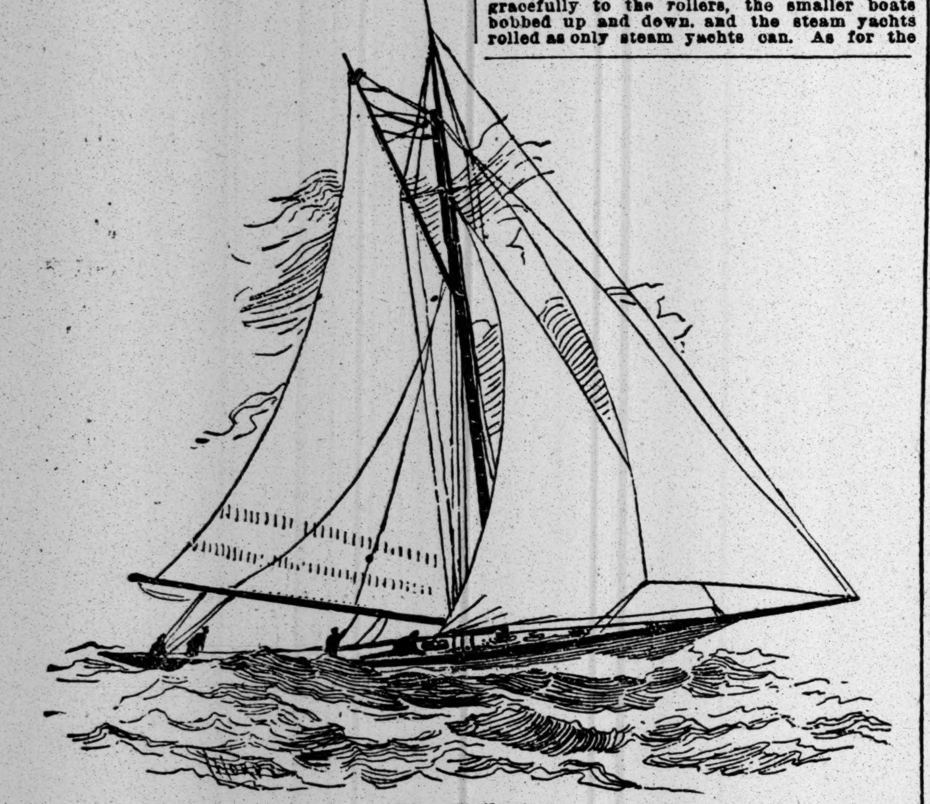
CUP DEFENDERS DRIFT IN FOG

THE RACES FOR THE GOELET CUPS PROVE A FIASCO.

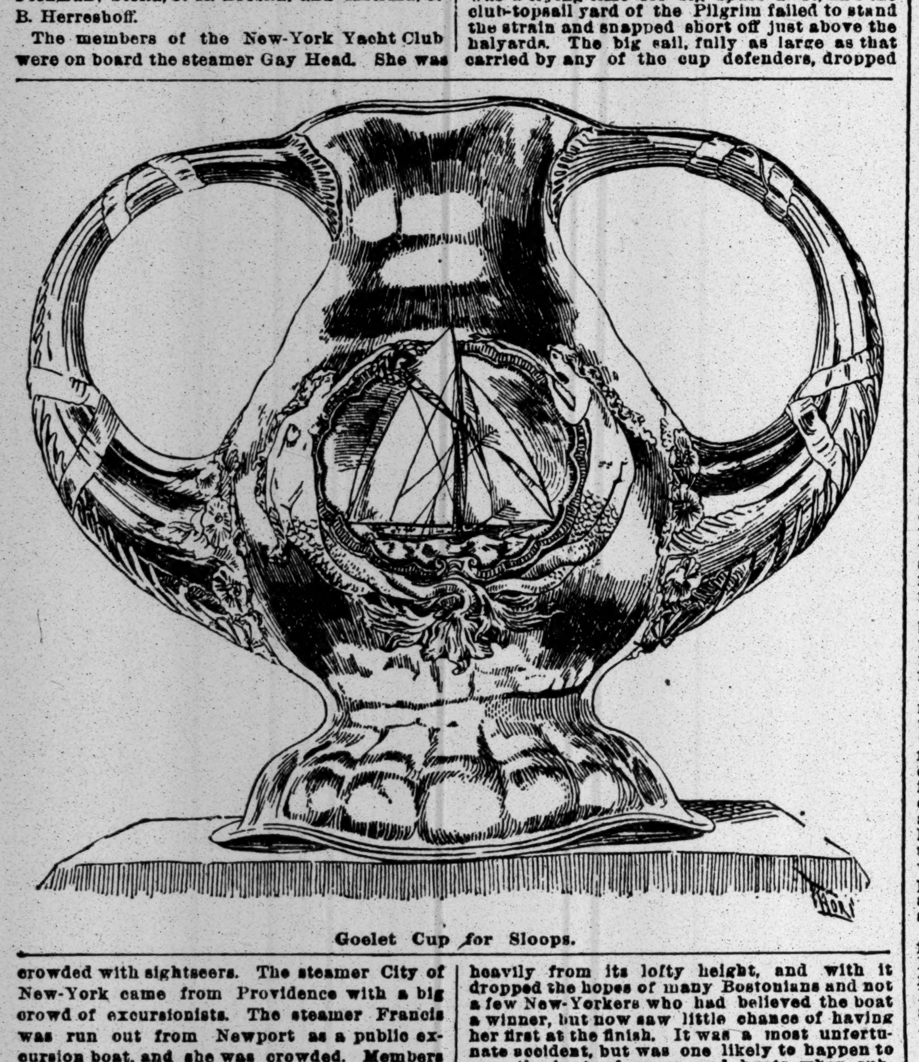
The Wind Died Out Soon After the Start and Was Fluky Later in the Day—A Late Finish, with Vigilant Slightly in the Lead—No Test of the Merits of the Boats—Volunteer Wins the Schooner Prize—A Great Spectacle of Yachts.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—The races for the Goelet cups to-day proved anything but a success. Every one had looked forward to these races, and expected that the contest in the sloop class would show which was the best of the eighty-five footers. The race turned to a big drifting match. The wind died out soon after the start, and was very fluky all the rest of the day. It was long after dark before the yachts got back.

Thick banks of fog frequently enveloped the fleet, and the whistles of the steamers were kept tooting. The fog banks covered all the boats except the big sky-scraping topsails. The sight was an odd one.


The Vigilant.

If the race was a failure the spectacle at the start was a grand one. The fleet of yachts round the Brenton's Reef Lightship was the largest ever seen there. The big flagship May anchored for the start. Commodore and Mrs. Morgan were on board, and in addition to the Commodore's staff of officers there was a large party of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. Ex-Commodore Gerry was on board the Electra. Capt. Ogden Goelet was on his yacht, the White Ladye. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt were out on the big white steamer Conqueror. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were out in the big black steamer Nourmahal. Other steamers were: Intrepid, Lloyd Phenix; Sapphire, E. L. Barber; Sheneconet, George H. Watson; Au Revoir, William Dupont; Radha, J. Burke Wolfe; Embla, J. H. Hanan; Seabird, J. L. Bird; Judy, T. R. Hostetter; Magnolia, Fairman Rogers; Neaira, Samuel H. Austen, Jr.; Ituna, August Belmont; Wild Duck, J. M. Forbes; Satanella, Perry Belmont; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Nada, Hugh Baxter; Barracouta, Gen. Willoughby Weston; Random, H. B. McQuesten; Aurora, Dudley L. Pickman; Stella, J. H. Breslin, and Katrina, J. B. Herreshoff.


Goelet Cup for Sloops.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club were on board the steamer Gay Head. She was crowded with sightseers. The steamer City of New-York came from Providence with a big crowd of excursionists. The steamer Francis was run out from Newport as a public excursion boat, and she was crowded. Members of the Eastern Yacht Club were on the G. M. Winslow. The tugboats noticed out were G. W. Wilson, Right Arm, Mathan Hale, S. Thomas Brown, F. Whitney, C. P. Raymond, Elsie, Cora P. White, Sylvester Ward, and D. P. Doane.

On board the Electra were Baron Seilliere, the Rev. Dr. Battershall of Albany, N. Y.; Judge Gray of the Court of Appeals, Mr. C. C. Haight, Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, Commander Parsell of the Majestic, Mr. Henry Sloane, Capt. Husted of the Tioga, Sir Roderick Cameron, Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Capt. H. S. Hovey of the Fortuna, Mr. George G. Haven, Mr. Stephen Peabody, Mr. Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. W. F. Burden, Commander J. W. Miller of the First Naval Battalion of New-York, Mr. J. Townsend Burden, Mr. Livingston Hunt, President John P. Hawes, A. S. P. A.; Mr. Stillman, Mr. Edward P. Haven, Mr. James H. Cunningham. Among those on the Gay Head were: A. Bryan Alley, Robert Center, F. W. Flint, George W. Kidd, James K. Asch, Newberry D. Lawton, J. Douglas Petrie, Mayhew W. Bronson, Howard W. Coates, Francis M. Scott, Harold Sannerson, Sydney Chubb, Col. Charles McKay Leoser, James B. Townsend, James D. Owen, Capt. D. Alberti of the Italian yacht Corsaro, Charles R. Flint, Dr. F. A. Emmett, Stanley Greacen, E. J. Greacen, Edward E. Chase, John W. Wilson, J. N. Winslow, C. F. F. Robinson, and Alanson R. Tucker.

The outlook early in the morning for a good race was fair. The wind seemed to be freshening, and all the yachtsmen were happy. They were sure that they would be able to tell which of the cup defenders was the best. If Commodore Morgan had come out to the starting line earlier the yachts would have got well over the course in the fresh breeze before the fog came in and killed it.

There is a good deal of grumbling among the yacht Captains. Nearly every morning a fair breeze has been blowing, but by the time the flag ship has come out it has died away. "Oh, for some Gerry luck!" is a remark that is heard very often to-night. Commodore Morgan does not seem to have the command over the elements that the ex-Commodore did. If Capt. Goelet would make a time limit for the races for the cups he presents, such flukes as to-day's race would not happen.

It was a glorious sight to which those out to see the race were treated as the big fleet of yachts worked out of the harbor to the starting line off Brenton's Reef Lightship. Hundreds of steam and sailing craft of all kinds, shapes, and sizes were making their way to the open sea, and the seamanship displayed to avoid collision showed of what metal American yacht and steamboat Captains are made.

Inside the harbor the water was almost as smooth as a mill pond and the wind was light, but as the yachts passed out by Brenton's Point they struck a fresher east southeasterly breeze, which tossed the surface of the water into lively little waves, under which rolled a heavy swell, coming in unhindered from the broad Atlantic and swinging the yachts up and down as if they were feathers.

The big cup defenders and schooners bowed gracefully to the rollers, the smaller boats bobbed up and down, and the steam yachts rolled as only steam yachts can. As for the tugs—well, everybody who has been aboard one in a seaway knows that they can beat anything afloat for rolling and pitching and throwing spray.

The big sloops were in the advance guard of the fleet and were cruising around off the lightship long before the laggards had left the harbor. The Pilgrim took a line from R. S. Palmer's steam yacht Talisman, but the others went out under their own sail.

Handsome indeed did they look as they swept back and forth with club topsails aloft and sails stretched smooth and cleanly from end to end of the taper spars. It was just a good club-topsail breeze which was blowing, and all of them promised to carry their big sails nicely. The racing schooners also had club topsails aloft and looked as fit and fast as do always the racers of this peculiarly American invention in the way of rigs.

All this, though, was before 11 o'clock. After that the wind lightened materially and the boats rolled and pitched with not nearly enough wind properly to steady them in such a sea. It was a trying time for big spars aloft, and the club-topsail yard of the Pilgrim failed to stand the strain and snapped short off just above the halyards. The big sail, fully as large as that carried by any of the cup defenders, dropped heavily from its lofty height, and with it dropped the hopes of many Bostonians and not a few New-Yorkers who had believed the boat a winner, but now saw little chance of having her first at the finish. It was a most unfortunate accident, but was one likely to happen to even the best of spars and boats when submitted to the heavy strain of a rolling sea.

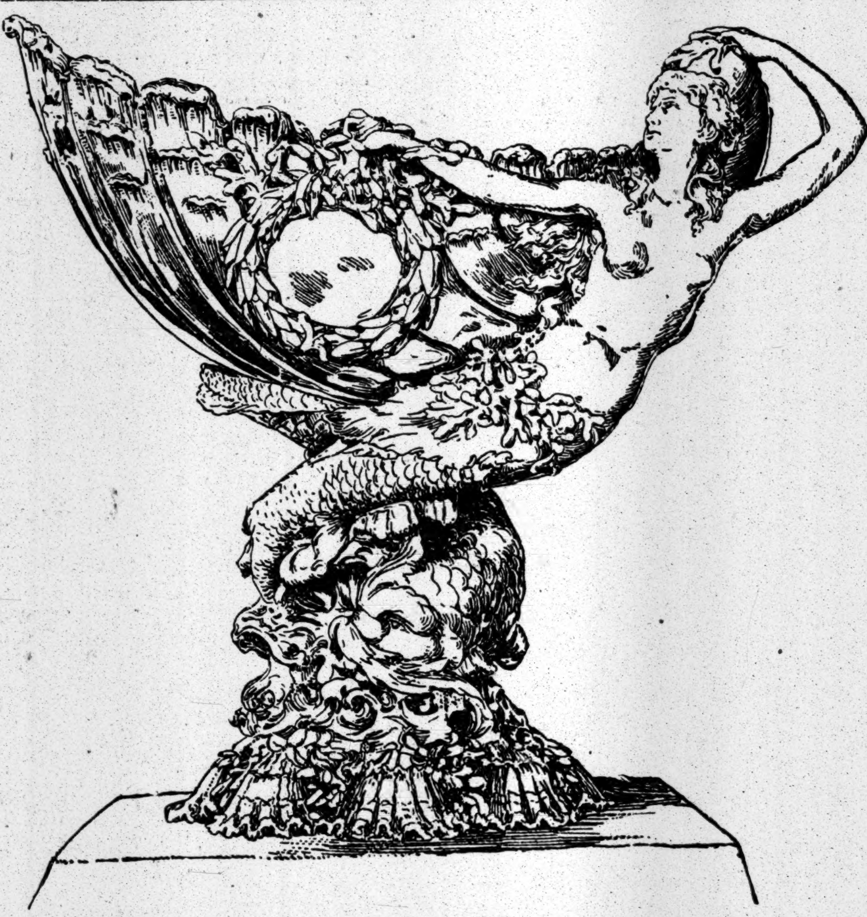
The Pilgrim's people did not seem discouraged by the accident, but got the big sail down, and in its place set a working topsail and prepared to fight out the race for all that lay in them or in the boat.

The cup defenders now hoisted jib topsails, for the May had steamed out and established the starting line between herself and the lightship. She was flying the code signal V L, which meant the Hen and Chickens course and a beat to windward for the first leg.

At 11:25 came the preparatory signal from the May. It was the boom of a good-sized cannon, and it sent a thrill of expectation through thousands of hearts. The racing yachts were manœuvring for good positions for a start, and the pleasure fleet was, as usual, trying to get the best place to see things, and the yachts were consequently getting in each other's way and in the way of the racers. The catboats were particularly obnoxious in this respect. They sailed about with utter disregard of the fact that the big boats needed room in which to get around, and that they should have twenty feet to the catboats' one.

At 11:35 came the starting gun. The Jubilee was at the windward end of the line, and was sent across very soon after the gun-fire. She was luffed around the lightship, and, with everything flat and drawing nicely, was off on the starboard tack with quite a move on. The Vigilant was the next across. She luffed around the stern of the May, stood along the line on the port tack, and finally crossed and tacked to starboard just in time to avoid the Colonia, which was following in the wake of the Jubilee and was third boat away. All then broke out baby jib topsails as the gun was fired, and the little sails seemed to be doing their full share of the work.

The Pilgrim was the last boat across, but failed to get over before the handicap time. She was berthed for a good start, but was badly bothered by the catboats and a small schooner. These boats seemed to have a special spite against her, and compelled her to wear, instead of tacking and coming down for the line from astern of the flagship in as good a position as the Vigilant. She was therefore compelled to come around and jibe, and when she did finally get away it was on the starboard tack, but at the leeward end of the line and minutes behind the others. The handicap was the worse from the fact that the wind was dropping, and that the leaders were getting all the advantage of an early start.


Goelet Prize for Schooners.

Capt. John Barr had the wheel of the Jubilee, Nat Herreshoff that of the Vigilant, Capt. Haff that of the Colonia, and Capt. Sherlock that of the Pilgrim.

The yachts did not hold the inshore tack long, but came about and stood out to the southward. The Vigilant took a short tack across the others, but was soon headed the same way, and at noon all were on the port tack heading to the southward. The Vigilant was furthest to windward of the four, but the Jubilee looked to be far enough ahead to be at least on even terms. The Colonia was to windward of the Jubilee's wake astern and the Pilgrim was last. The wind was cruelly light for such big boats, and they stood up as stiff as brick houses. Crews were to leeward to give the boats a list.

The Vigilant, in the light air, seemed to have the heels of the lot. She pointed high and moved fast. The Pilgrim was badly handicapped by the loss of her club topsail and was moving very slowly. Her only hope seemed to be in a freshening of the breeze, which might give her the advantage of closer sail, where the others would be compelled to lower their clubs or carry them to their own disadvantage.

The only other sloop besides the big ones to cross the starting line was the Ilderim, and she was far behind the others after a few minutes' sailing.

At 12:13 the Pilgrim's people got tired of simply following the others, and tacked the boat inshore for a possible shift of wind. It seemed to be about her only chance to get anything except a good breeze, but she looked at this time hopelessly out of the race. The others were away ahead and moving faster. Vigilant was showing up best in the light air, but Jubilee was not far behind her. They were the leaders and were having a close race. Colonia was slowly dropping astern of them, and, like Pilgrim, had too little wind to show the life of the others. The leaders were evidently just suited with the weather in comparison with the others, and were making the most of the advantage of their start. The breeze was freshening a little and they were getting the full benefit of it.

At 12:35 the Pilgrim tacked and came off shore, but she was still out of the race.

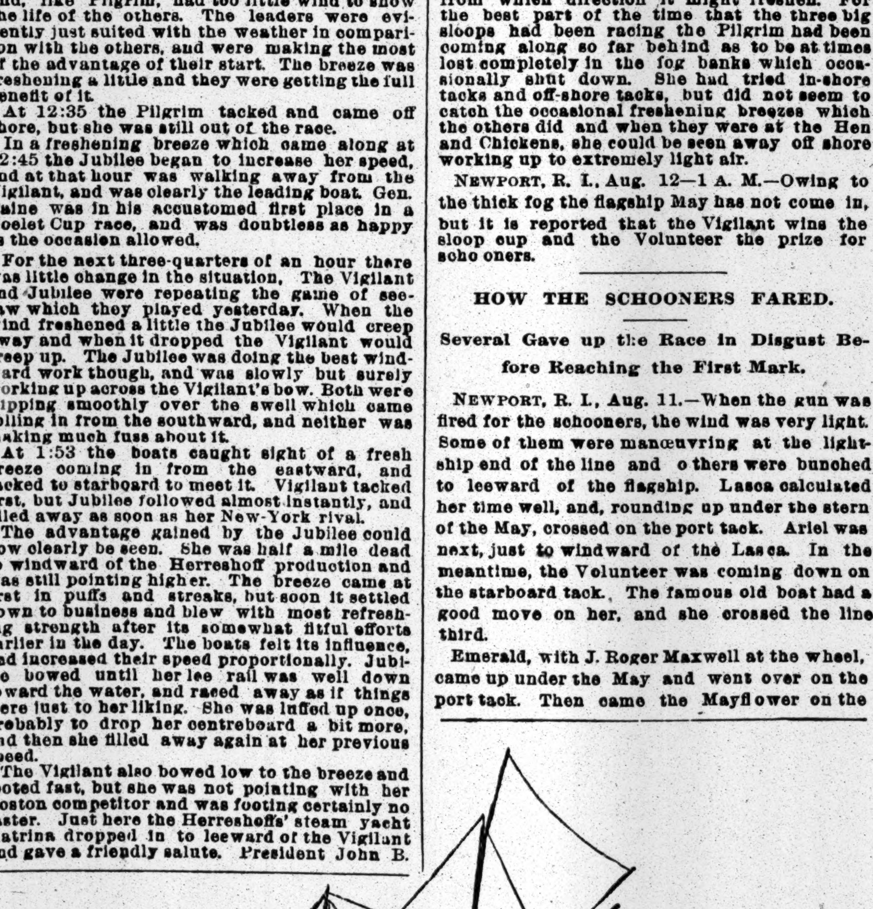
In a freshening breeze which came along at 12:45 the Jubilee began to increase her speed, and at that hour was walking away from the Vigilant, and was clearly the leading boat. Gen. Paine was in his accustomed first place in a Goelet Cup race, and was doubtless as happy as the occasion allowed.

For the next three-quarters of an hour there was little change in the situation. The Vigilant and Jubilee were repeating the game of seesaw which they played yesterday. When the wind freshened a little the Jubilee would creep away and when it dropped the Vigilant would creep up. The Jubilee was doing the best windward work though, and was slowly but surely working up across the Vigilant's bow. Both were slipping smoothly over the swell which came rolling in from the southward, and neither was making much fuss about it.

At 1:53 the boats caught sight of a fresh breeze coming in from the eastward, and tacked to starboard to meet it. Vigilant tacked first, but Jubilee followed almost instantly, and filled away as soon as her New-York rival.

The advantage gained by the Jubilee could now clearly be seen. She was half a mile dead to windward of the Herreshoff production and was still pointing higher. The breeze came at first in puffs and streaks, but soon it settled down to business and blew with most refreshing strength after its somewhat fitful efforts earlier in the day. The boats felt its influence, and increased their speed proportionally. Jubilee bowed until her lee rail was well down toward the water, and raced away as if things were just to her liking. She was luffed up once, probably to drop her centreboard a bit more, and then she filled away again at her previous speed.

The Vigilant also bowed low to the breeze and footed fast, but she was not pointing with her Boston competitor and was footing certainly no faster. Just here the Herreshoffs' steam yacht Katrina dropped in to leeward of the Vigilant and gave a friendly salute. President John B. Herreshoff of the company and his wife were on board with a party of friends.


The Volunteer.

The yachts were doing eight knots an hour and the steam yachts and tugs and club steamer Gay Head, which had been keeping up with them at considerably less than half speed, now had to open out a little in order to keep up with the procession. The Colonia had tacked at 2:09, but she was far astern, and the leaders had the race to themselves. Nothing else was in sight among the racers.

The wind dropped light again, and the crews were sent to leeward as in the first of the race, to give the boats a list. A fog bank swept down upon the fleet and both racers were lost to view. The steamers made for the lightship, guided by the fog whistle, and waited there for the yachts to come.

At 3:45 the fog lifted as quickly as it had come down, and showed a fleet of a couple of dozen steamers and yachts waiting around the lightship. The Jubilee and Vigilant were soon seen in the same relative positions as before the fog shut in, but were now on the port tack and coming up slowly with a light air.

Then, to the surprise of everybody, the Colonia came poking out of the fog not far away from the others, and promising to be a dangerous competitor. How she got up there, when, a couple of hours before, she appeared to be a badly-beaten boat, was something which was a puzzler, but the answer probably is that she struck a fresher breeze in the fog and came along under cover of the white mist without any one being aware of what she was doing. But, whether that was the case or whether she got a slant of wind, she was not much more than 5 minutes astern of Vigilant, and still very much in the race. Capt. Haff had kept his reputation of staying in the game until the finish, and Colonia advocates were again happy.

At 3:52:30 the Jubilee tacked to port and stood for the lightship. A minute or two later the Vigilant followed, not having stood on quite so far. Colonia also tacked to starboard about this time and came up in good shape.

As the Jubilee approached the lightship her small jibtopsail was hauled down and her ballooner sent up in stops. Astern the Vigilant was preparing to set both balloon jib topsail and spinnaker. John Paine had the wheel of the Jubilee and she was sent along with a rap full and had room to spare in bearing away.

At 3.58:15 her sheets were eased and she rounded the lightship handsomely. Her ballooner was broken out promptly, but there was too strong a stop on it near the head, and it did not quite clear itself.

Whistles were let loose as the yacht rounded, and there was great enthusiasm on the part of the Boston contingent on the steamers. At 4:01:45 the Vigilant rounded and was even more warmly greeted than the Jubilee. She had not stood quite far enough before making her last tack, and, as the tide set her down toward the bow of the lightship, she was obliged to luff up in order to clear it. Then she was eased away handsomely, and both balloon and spinnaker were broken out. The Jubilee quickly followed with hers.

The Colonia rounded at 4:06:45 and followed the others in setting light sails. She was just 5 minutes astern of the Vigilant and 8 minutes 30 seconds behind the Jubilee.

When the boats were fairly squared away, it was found that the spinnakers would not draw well, and so they were taken in and the boats slipped slowly along for the lightship. The wind was very light and progress was slow and grew slower as the end of the run was neared, until the race was little better than a drift.

In this sort of work the Vigilant showed great ability, and when a light air came in from the northwest she sneaked up on the Jubilee until she was only a few lengths astern.

The Jubilee drifted rather than sailed around the lightship at 5:02 and the Vigilant at 5:04:45. The figures do not represent the actual gain in the four-and-a-half-mile run, for the Vigilant was only a length away. With a speed through the water which was very slight, yet which was greater than that of the Jubilee, she slipped by the latter to leeward and ten minutes after rounding was the leader in the race.

The scream of steam whistles greeted this performance, and the Vigilant admirers were given a chance to show their feelings.

In the meantime the Colonia drifted slowly around the lightship and headed for the others. A light air had just come in from the northward and they were having a luffing match as the Vigilant attempted to get the weather position. This took them to the northward of their course, while the Colonia came straight ahead and was in the best position if the wind should come to the southward.

It was now 5:30 o'clock and the wind was about up and down and no one could tell from which direction it might freshen. For the best part of the time that the three big sloops had been racing the Pilgrim had been coming along so far behind as to be at times lost completely in the fog banks which occasionally shut down. She had tried in-shore tacks and off-shore tacks, but did not seem to catch the occasional freshening breezes which the others did and when they were at the Hen and Chickens, she could be seen away off shore working up to extremely light air.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12—1 A. M.—Owing to the thick fog the flagship May has not come in, but it is reported that the Vigilant wins the sloop cup and the Volunteer the prize for schooners.

HOW THE SCHOONERS FARED.

Several Gave up the Race in Disgust Before Reaching the First Mark.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—When the gun was fired for the schooners, the wind was very light. Some of them were manœuvring at the lightship end of the line and others were bunched to leeward of the flagship. Lasca calculated her time well, and, rounding up under the stern of the May, crossed on the port tack. Ariel was next, just to windward of the Lasca. In the meantime, the Volunteer was coming down on the starboard tack. The famous old boat had a good move on her, and she crossed the line third.

Emerald, with J. Roger Maxwell at the wheel, came up under the May and went over on the port tack. Then came the Mayflower on the same tack and the Constellation on the starboard tack at the windward end of the line. Dagmar and Alcæa went over next on the starboard tack and stood well off shore. Loyal was last. She was badly interfered with by other boats and was blanketed by the Alcæa. The wind dropping left the Mayflower, Constellation, Dagmar, Alcæa, and Loyal on the wrong side of the line when the handicap gun was fired. Alcæa was about five minutes and Loyal ten minutes late.

Emerald, Mayflower, Dagmar, and Loyal stood well in toward Brenton's Point, while the others made a long tack off shore.

Volunteer gradually worked ahead, and when the boats came on the port tack she was well in the lead. Ariel, Mr. George H. B. Hill's slippery craft, was next, well to windward of all the schooners. Alcæa had gained considerably and was third boat, but was to leeward. Emerald was next, and Constellation followed.

Alcæa, Mr. Clark's fine schooner, has done fairly well in the runs so far, and if she could get a fair breeze she would give the best in her class a good race. Her owners, Charles and Vaughan Clark, are thorough yachtsmen, and every one will be pleased at any success the boat may have.

The Lasca, Mr. John E. Brooks's schooner, worked in toward the shore, and seemed to do very poorly for a time. When one of the many fog banks came up, she appeared to be way back. The schooners had a harder time of it than the sloops, and it was 4 o'clock before they were seen approaching the Vineyard Sound Lightship. The Volunteer was then heading for the light on the starboard tack. To leeward of her, on the same tack, was the Ariel. The Lasca was on the port tack, drawing down toward the Ariel. The Volunteer jibed round the light at 5 o'clock. The Lasca, in the meantime had weathered the Ariel, and was about a mile astern. The Ariel was the third boat.

A thick fog bank then shut them in and the sun set and they were still trying to make the Hen and Chickens Light. The Mayflower went about half way over the windward leg and then put back. Several of the other starters gave up the race long before the first mark was reached.

Among the fleet of steam yachts which followed the competitors for the Goelet Cup over the course was the Senator, the property of Mr. William H. Crane, the comedian. Flying from the topmast of the yacht was the State flag of Massachusetts, Gov. Russell being one of Mr. Crane's guests. In the forenoon the Governor was taken off the schooner Constellation, on which he was a guest, by Mr. Crane, and during the races he was one of the most interested spectators. Among Mr. Crane's other guests were Gov. Russell's brother, Col. Russell; Eugene H. Lewis, and T. O'Brien.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at............o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..

....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Full reports, illustrated, of the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will appear every morning in "The New-York Times." Newsdealers will visit the fleet every day with ample supplies of "The Times."

THE GOELET CUPS.

Artistic Pieces of Silver Work in an Original Style.

The one-thousand-dollar Goelet schooner yacht prize for this year is a large and truly artistic piece of silver work in style somewhat after that of the Louis of France, though in itself entirely original. Its main feature is that of a mermaid of most graceful form entwined with dolphins and various suggestions of the sea upholding a large and beautiful shell which forms a bowl of usefulness and grace. On each side of the shell is a plaque-like shield, on one of which is the title of the piece, "Goelet Prize for Schooner Yachts, 1893," the other one being left plain for the name of the winner. These are surrounded by beautifully chased wreaths of laurel. The meaning of this design is "True rejoicing on the sea." The cup stands 23 inches high and it weighs 418 ounces.

The five-hundred-dollar Goelet prize for sloops is a wine cup of silver, being in design quite a departure from what we are accustomed to see. It is of an old Roman period. One of the most striking features of these particular cups is the peculiar character of the handles which seem to come with grace and boldness from the body of the piece and attach themselves lightly to the upper part of the neck. These handles give the cup a strong suggestion of its use. On each side of the piece is a shield, the border of which is formed by two mermaids whose entwined tails form the lower part of the escutcheon. This is all in raised work chased. On the shield, under full sail, is a sloop yacht which is etched in a pleasing manner. The height of the cup is 15 inches, and its weight 232 ounces. Both cups are the work of Tiffany & Co. of this city.

A RACE FOR THE BRITANNIA.

Prince of Wales's Yacht Easily Beats Satanita and Calluna.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The race for the Commodore's Cup, under the auspices of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, took place to-day. The start was made from Ryde and the course was entirely around the Isle of Wight. The weather was sunshiny and there was a fair westerly breeze blowing. The Satanita, Calluna, and Britannia were the only three contestants for the prize. They got off practically together, at 9:30 o'clock. The Britannia soon drew ahead and appeared to hold her advantage without difficulty. The Satanita was in second place.

At 11:30 o'clock the yachts passed Ventnor on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. As the sun got higher after the start, the wind freshened, and as the boats went by Ventnor it was blowing strong. When they passed St. Catharine's Point, about five miles west of Ventnor, the Britannia had a three-minute lead of the Satanita, which was second. The Calluna was in the rear.

When passing Cowes Roads, a short distance from the finish, the Britannia was 3 minutes and 40 seconds ahead of the Satanita, which, in turn, was 4 minutes ahead of the Calluna. There was no change in the positions during the remainder of the race.

The times at which the yachts finished were as follows:

Name.	*Owner.*	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Britannia	Prince of Wales	3	21	11
Satanita	A. D. Clarke	3	24	23
Calluna	P. Donaldson	3	37	28

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 11.—The American yacht Navahoe and Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie came up to Southampton to-day from the Isle of Wight. The Valkyrie will at once go into a dry dock to prepare for her voyage across the Atlantic.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 11.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Shearwater, Mr. Henry R. Wolcott; Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg; Lina, Mr. S. B. Greacen, and Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew.

Passed West—Steam yachts Lagonda, the Rev. William L. Moore, and Spindrift, Mr. Herman Clark.

Schooner yacht Priscilla, Mr. Albert A. Wright, was launched from the yard of John P. Hawkins, and left this afternoon for Oyster Bay.

Sloop yacht Banshee, Mr. A. H. Scribner, was launched from the yard of Robertson and remains at anchor here.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 11.—Arrived Here—Sloop Moypa, Providence, cruising. In Port—Sloops Corsair and Volusia, New-York; Marcia, Bristol.

All Night on Sheepshead Bay.

Col. Harry W. Metcholl of the Fourteenth Regiment, Lieuts. P. H. McLaughlin and G. R. Jennings, Thomas Harvey, color bearer of the Thirteenth Regiment, and E. Sherlock and Charles Wise, all members of the Meadow Creek Outing Club, set sail from the clubhouse at Canarsie in a twenty-foot sloop yacht Thursday evening, intending to return in two or three hours. When they got out on Sheepshead Bay a thick fog settled down suddenly and they were unable to get their bearings.

They had no provisions on board and were compelled to pass the night on the water lest they should be sent to the bottom by a superior craft. They did not reach land until 6 o'clock yesterday morning. They were hungry, thirsty, and sleepy.

A Wife's Last Letter.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal.

A gentleman who resides in a Kennebec town, while rummaging over a boxful of old papers and letters the other day, came across a letter written to him by his wife just before she died, fifteen years ago. She had been sick for a long time and her early death was certain, but the matter was never discussed between husband and wife, who maintained their accustomed cheerful demeanor until the end. It appears that just before she died she wrote this letter to her husband. In some way it was laid aside unread and placed in this old box. Her husband had never seen it or known of its existence until he found it after all these years.

Fresh Air for Poor Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Owing to the good collection taken at the Asbury Park Auditorium services, which are conducted by the Rev. L. Edward Young, the Tenement-House Chapter of King's Daughters, 77 Madison Street, has again been able to send a party of children to the country for rest and fresh air.

Among the many well-known men who have aided the chapter is United States Senator John R. McPherson, who contributed liberally.

The children were indeed a happy lot when they started on a steamer for Stamford, Conn., and their faces fairly glowed with joy. Could the men who have taken so much interest in giving a needed change of air have seen them they would have felt fully repaid for their good work. X. Y. Z.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1893.

HOW ABOUT THE PRUDENCE of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, can be obtained from any apothecary.—*Advertisement.*

FIREMAN BLIGH HAD TWO WIVES.

He Married One in New-York and the Other in Jersey City, Where He Lives.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Mary Bligh of New-York to-day obtained a divorce from Matthew Bligh, a Jersey City fireman. Jan. 25 the house in which Bligh lived and which he owned caught fire. His rooms were on the top floor, where he lived with his wife and three children. Mrs. Bligh and two of the children escaped to the roof and were saved, after being slightly injured. Bligh threw the other child from the window and then jumped after her. He broke a leg and was confined to the hospital for several months. The child was so badly injured that it died.

During the funeral services a woman appeared who said she was Mrs. Mary Bligh. She said her maiden name was Mary Reynolds. She was married to Bligh in New-York in 1864. After she had borne two children Bligh deserted her. She had not seen him since. Her children were both dead, she said. The second wife, Lizzie Walker, was married to Bligh in Jersey City in 1881. She disputed Mrs. Mary Bligh's statement, but the latter said she had been to the hospital, had seen Bligh, and had identified him.

She made application to Chancellor McGill, who heard the facts and the evidence and this morning gave her a decree. She said she wanted the divorce to vindicate her character, which had been assailed, and also to give Bligh a chance to marry his second wife again and in legal form.

NO CHINAMAN AND NO "WASHEE."

Wah Yuen Cut Rates and Did a Good Business, but His Countrymen Objected.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 11.—Wah Yuen, a Chinaman, who opened a cut-rate laundry here about a month ago, is missing. A large quantity of goods belonging to his patrons is also missing.

The Chinaman, on opening here, instituted a sweeping reduction in prices. He sent out circulars announcing this innovation. His action angered his countrymen in the city, and they remonstrated with him, but to no purpose. Then they held an indignation meeting, at which it was proposed to deal summarily with Wah Yuen if he persisted in working at prices lower than the other laundrymen were getting.

It is said threats were also made to put him out of the way, if necessary, rather than that the ruinous cut in rates should continue. It is believed these threats scared the newcomer, and he decided to run away rather than take any risks.

No Baggage Shall Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An order was sent from the Marine Hospital Bureau to-day by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to the authorities at Ellis Island that no baggage should be passed through that station unless it bore the certificate of disinfection by the Quarantine officer at New-York, countersigned by the United States Marine Hospital officer serving as Inspector at the New-York Quarantine.

This order applied only to the Massilia, which was about to be discharged from Quarantine, where the baggage was disinfected by Dr. Jenkins and countersigned by Dr. Kenyoun of the Marine Hospital service. These instructions were issued to the medical officer at Ellis Island through the Commissioner of Immigration at New-York to prevent any baggage being received without the proper certificate.

Dr. Wyman to-night notified Dr. Jenkins and the medical officer at Ellis Island that this order applied only to the Massilia. It is probable that the Marine Hospital Bureau will issue a similar order applicable to the baggage on all vessels arriving from infected ports.

Why Women Live Longer Than Men.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

In the forty-ninth Registration Report of Massachusetts, (1890,) the compiler presents the statistics of 203 persons who were reported as having died during the ten years (1881-90) at the age of 100 and over. Of this number, 153, or 75.4 per cent., were females. (By the State census of 1885, the number of females living over eighty years of age was nearly double that of males.) The greater exposure of men to accidents, to weather agencies, to the constant strain of business life, to the anxiety of providing for the family, all tend to shorten the life of men. The deaths by accident among men are more than threefold greater than among women, and men commit suicide in about a threefold ratio as compared with women.

The Advertising That Is Effective.

From Hardware.

It is constant advertising that produces an effect, although the spasmodic announcement may have a force peculiar to itself, writes a well-known expert. A boy sees his father every day, and is naturally influenced by the example which is perpetually before him; he goes to the theatre but occasionally; the effect of the latter, being more striking, may be proportionately more effective. Many people protest that it is unnecessary to continue the advertising of well-known articles. They cannot understand why it is continued; they declare it does not influence them, but the manufacturers know better. The man who denies that he is influenced by advertising constantly before him deceives himself, and his very protest is proof of it.

An Admirer of the English Sailor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a subscriber to your great journal for close on to a quarter of a century. In all that long space of time I have never been more amused than with the comments of the Russian naval officers now in this port, as reported in your columns, upon the magnificent reception given to the gallant British tars during the late naval land parade.

Why should the Russians be surprised? A moment's consideration would teach them that Great Britain is the closest every-day friend of the United States of all nations of the earth. Almost every English family has a relative in the United States. Almost every Englishman has an investment in United States securities, and, above all, Great Britain buys more from the United States every year than does the whole world besides.

Rivals, to be sure, the United States and Great Britain are.

True, also, that during the late rebellion nearly half the British felt in favor of the South. And equally true would it be that if war broke out between the North and South of England the sympathy of Americans would be divided. In spite of all minor differences, the Russians may as well understand that the great heart of the American and British people beats as one. In all human probability in fifty years from now all English-speaking nations will be under one Government and one flag.

As for the boasting of what Russian men-of-war can do, what have they ever done? Has a Russian squadron or a Russian ship of war ever dared to fight with an English squadron or ship? I am an old student of naval operations, and my memory sadly fails me if in a single instance a Russian ship has ever done anything but fly to port before the English.

And so it will be again when occasion comes. You cannot make machine sailors fight with success with free-born natural sailors like the British.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1893.

In Danger of Dyspepsia

Distress--Heartburn--Sick Headache

Freed from All Troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My little girl, four years old, had sores break out on her face, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has healed them, and she is in better health.

For Seven Years

I had felt a terrible distress in my stomach. I felt heavy and was in much pain. The doctors did not succeed in giving me relief. I was troubled with heartburn and had to be careful about my diet. Sick headaches frequently seized me, and I could not ride in a carriage. Since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla all this is changed. My dys-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

peptic trouble no longer bothers me. I do not now have heartburn, and I am free from sick headache spells. I have gained in flesh, and feel better every way. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great medicine."
MRS. JOHN H. COOK, Martinsville, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and Constipation.

THIS INK IS MANUFACTURED
—BY—
J. HARPER BONNELL CO., NEW-YORK.

READ
The New-York Times
TO-MORROW

IT WILL be a "hot weather" paper.

IT WILL be brimful of news and alive with interesting features.

IT WILL be just the sort of a paper you will want in the quiet of your homes or on your day's outing.

IT WILL deal with all the things in which you are concerned — Finances, the Theatres, Sports, the newest Books—and will turn your thoughts in new directions.

IT WILL contain among other things:

STILL ANOTHER ROYAL VISITOR—Archduke Franz Ferdinand D'Este on His Way Here. The Man-of-War Kaiserin Elizabeth Will Land Him in San Francisco This Month. His Visit Unofficial, Although He Travels with an Imperial Suite. He Will Succeed Emperor Franz Josef as Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. On a Tour of the World.

Many Columns of Dispatches from the Prominent Summer Resorts. Seaside and Mountain Alike Receive Attention from Special Correspondents, Who Tell in an Interesting Way What the Great American Public Is Doing on Its Vacation and What Kind of a Time It Is Having.

"KID," THE APACHE RENEGADE.—The Most Bloodthirsty Scoundrel in the Southwest. A Member of the San Carlos Tribe of the Apache Nation. Served for a Number of Years with Distinction as an Indian Scout under Lieut. Darr. He is a Man of Superior Intelligence, but is Utterly Depraved. "Head Money" should be Offered for his Capture.

The Theatrical and Musical Page of THE SUNDAY TIMES, with its Critical Review of the Week, and the News of all the Theatres, Here and Elsewhere, is Always the Best of its Kind, and To-morrow it will Include all the Latest Information About Managers', Actors', and Dramatists' Plans for the Season About to Open.

THE SNAKES OF AUSTRALIA.—Anecdotes of Encounters with Venomous Serpents. Extraordinary Agility of Many Kinds. Their Poison Often Fatal, But Not So Violent as that of Asian Snakes. The Cobra Inclined to Seek a Conflict Rather Than Avoid it. Tiger and Black Snakes. How the Bushmen Kill the Reptiles. "Bush" Whisky a Good Antidote.

THE STORY OF PAINTED POST.—A Humble Monument of the Old Indian Wars. How a New-York Town Came by Its Peculiar Name. Movement to Preserve the Curious Mark of History. The Legend of the Origin of the Post. Memories of the Wars of the Six Nations Revived. The First Permanent White Settlement in Steuben County.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET
The New-York Times
TO-MORROW.
It Will Be the Best Paper in Town, and All for
5 Cents.

PAGES 9-10. SATURDAY, The New-York Times. AUGUST 12, 1893. PAGES 9-10.

PREMIUM ON CURRENCY LOWER

BUT HOARDERS OF MONEY WERE STILL BUSY SELLING.

The Sellers Outnumbered the Buyers Yesterday—Spot Gold and Bills Bought by Brokers for 102 and Sold for 103—Up-Town Merchants the Largest Customers—Large Imports of Gold—Heavy Payments by the Sub-Treasury—Time Loans Renewed at 6 Per Cent.

The premium on currency was lower yesterday, and Wall Street began to be hopeful that the worst of the money famine, from which it had suffered for a week, was over. Trading in cash was still carried on on a heavy scale, however, in spite of the generally easier feeling in the Street.

In the money brokers' offices the story of the day before was repeated. There were crowds eager to sell notes or coin, and other crowds anxious to buy. The sellers outnumbered the buyers, for the reason that the wide publicity given to the premium on currency served to bring out scores of hoarders of amounts running from the tens into the thousands of dollars.

These cautious capitalists, whose fears had been overcome by the prospect of a quick profit, swarmed about the brokers' offices. Some of them had rolls of bills wrapped up in pieces of newspaper. Others had coin and bills in paper bags. Women struggled with men and boys to reach the counters where the brokers were busy, and they drove just as sharp bargains as their male rivals.

Many of the sellers were bound to be disappointed, for overnight the current rates of premium had declined. At some of the offices the price paid for spot gold was 102, and for gold to arrive it was 101¼. Currency, as a rule, was worth 2 per cent. premium. These were buying rates. The brokers' figures to purchasers were naturally higher, and ran up to 3 per cent. In many cases purchasers secured their cash at a slightly lower figure. Early in the afternoon there was a considerable falling off in the demand, but before 3 o'clock it increased again, and figures were back to the morning's level.

Some of the brokers said that their largest customers were up-town merchants, who needed money to make customs payments. A fair amount of the money taken by other buyers was sent out of town.

One of the causes for the decline in the premium on cash was the large amount of gold received from abroad. The steamer Normannia brought in $4,500,000, of which $1,375,000 was for Drexel, Morgan & Co., $575,000 for Kidder, Peabody & Co., $500,000 for Speyer & Co., $250,000 for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $1,000,000 for Lazard Frères, $250,000 for J. & W. Seligman, $200,000 for L. Von Hoffman & Co., $150,000 for the United States Express Company, $100,000 for the Bank of New-York, and $46,000 for Brown Brothers & Co. Reports from London were that over $1,000,000 more had been secured from the Bank of England for shipment to this country, and that arrangements had been undertaken by which gold should be secured from the Bank of France to assist in meeting the calls for money here. The West India consignments of the precious metal show no signs of falling off. The steamer Yucatan from Havana, due on Monday or Tuesday, is reported to have $800,000 in gold on board.

The Sub-Treasury force had its hands full again yesterday. It had to reply to a large number of inquiries as to ways of drawing cash from the supplies, and, besides, it was busy with a rush of actual business. It paid the Clearing House $142,000 in gold in settlement of its balance; exchanged $200,000 in currency, and paid out $785,000 in gold on checks, many of which came from the Assay Office, which issued them against deposits of gold bars and foreign coin. About $40,000 was paid out in silver dollars and subsidiary coin.

The Sub-Treasury is doing a large business with the express companies, to which country banks intrust Government checks for collection. It is also inspecting large amounts of the American coin brought in from Europe. This gold generally stays in the Sub-Treasury only a short time. Yesterday $1,500,000 of it was turned in, inspected, declared to be all right, and drawn out again.

Wall Street put much stress on reports that large time loans had been renewed at 6 per cent., and that some new loans of the same kind had been made at the same rate. At first the story was that a syndicate of banks was putting out this money, but it was learned later on that it came from other sources, principally trust companies. Bankers look upon commercial paper and loans on merchandise at the high rates now current as far more attractive than Wall Street time loans at 6 per cent. Besides, they are inclined, anyway, to give the preference in putting out their money to the mercantile community. Estimates of the loans renewed and made yesterday varied, but most of them put the amount at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

The Clearing House Loan Committee issued $250,000 in certificates.

Dispatches from Chicago say that that city has so far ordered $3,000,000 gold direct from London, and will get the first installment next Monday. The method is to buy New-York exchanges at the big discount, and then get cable transfers in New-York. The result, according to the Chicago view, is that Chicago collects its New-York balances via London, helps itself and helps New-York at the same time.

THEY FELL FROM OPEN WINDOWS.

One Child Down an Airshaft, Another Into a Court Yard—Both Killed.

Arnold Hohenstein, ten years old, was instantly killed early yesterday morning by falling through the airshaft from the third floor to the cellar of the tenement house at 333 East Eighty-fourth Street, where he lived with his parents.

The lad slept in a small bedroom, from which a low window opened into the airshaft. The window sill is scarcely two feet above the floor. The boy fell upon his head.

Robert Zahn, six years old, son of George Zahn, a tailor who lives on the top floor of the tenement house at 130 East Houston Street, fell out of a rear window of the apartments into a flagged courtyard yesterday and was instantly killed. The child and his father were in the kitchen at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Soon after the father went down stairs, leaving the child alone in the kitchen. When Zahn reached the yard the dead body of his child was there. It is supposed that the child climbed up to the window to watch his father and, losing his balance, fell out.

Too Complicated for Judge Bartlett.

Judge Bartlett of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, is trying to decide the merits of a family quarrel over the division of an estate, which was brought before him yesterday.

The estate is that of the late Townsend Scudder. Mr. Scudder willed all his property to his wife, Sarah M. Scudder. At that time he had two children, Townsend and Halstead Scudder, but before he died three more children were born to him. Their names are Lorin R., Sarah, and Cornelia Scudder.

After her husband's death Mrs. Scudder married a man named Strakosch, a relative of Max Strakosch, the theatrical manager. Several years ago Mrs. Strakosch learned that the three children who were born after Mr. Scudder made his will were by law equal sharers with the others in his estate, and she executed two deeds of trust to her two eldest sons, Townsend and Halstead Scudder. These two sons now seek a determination of the right of themselves, their mother, and their brother and sisters in the property.

The circumstances of the case were so complicated that Judge Bartlett reserved decision.

Seized the Peddler's Pack.

Chafsie Bruns, a Hebrew peddler of 12 Chrystie Street, entered Patrick Devitt's saloon, 478 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday night with a pack on his back. James O'Mara, the bartender, and William Davison of 481 Fifth Avenue seized him and slipped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists. They then relieved him of his pack.

Bruns thought he had fallen into a den of thieves, and he ran to the Fifth Avenue Police Station and related his experience to Capt. Murphy. The Captain sent Detective McCormick and Policeman Kennedy to the saloon, and they arrested O'Mara and Davison.

Justice Walsh yesterday morning sent Davison to jail for ten days for assault and adjourned O'Mara's hearing to Monday.

Frank De Witt Talmage Will Preach.

At Prohibition Park, Staten Island, to-morrow, the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage will be the officiating clergyman. He will conduct the Bible reading at 11 A. M. and preach the sermon at 3:30 in the afternoon. Mr. Talmage is a young minister of considerable oratorical power.

TO LEAVE FOR CHINA SEAS.

Cruiser Baltimore Nearly Ready to Sail—Columbian Review Fleet Scattered.

Active preparations are being made aboard the United States cruiser Baltimore for her departure for foreign service. The Baltimore is at present at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is under orders to proceed to the China station. It is estimated at the navy yard that the Baltimore will be ready to sail not later than Aug. 28.

On arriving on the China station the Baltimore will become flagship of the United States squadron now in China waters. The present flagship is the steam frigate Lancaster. The Lancaster flies the pennant of Rear Admiral John Irwin. The Captain of the Lancaster is Capt. Alexander McCormick.

The Baltimore will proceed to the China station by way of Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez Canal, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong. The cruiser will proceed to the far East under easy steaming. She will stop for short periods at the various ports en route, so that it is probable that she will not reach Hongkong much before the middle of November.

The Baltimore and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius are the only commissioned United States war vessels at present at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. When the Baltimore sails there will be left in American waters but one cruiser, the Newark, destined for foreign service. The Newark is at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is slated for service on the South Atlantic station, and will probably sail early in September.

Of the various cruisers which constituted the American contingent of the Columbian naval review fleet, the then flagship Philadelphia is at present at Callao, Peru. The squadron flagship Chicago is flying the flag of Rear Admiral Henry Erben on the European station. The Chicago is now at Cowes, England. The Newark, the second squadron vessel of the Columbian review fleet, is at present flying the flag of Rear Admiral Skerrett, who has been selected to command the South Atlantic station.

The Yorktown is en route down the Brazil coast. The Yorktown is making her way to the Pacific. The Charleston is lying in Hampton Roads, Va. She is daily expected to sail for the Pacific. The Bennington is en route to Lisbon, Portugal. The Concord is at Port Said, Egypt, en route to China waters. The San Francisco, Vesuvius, and Miantonomoh are attached to the North Atlantic squadron. The Atlanta is at the Norfolk Navy Yard, out of commission. The Bancroft is at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

STOLE AWAY TO THE RIVER.

Suicide of Mrs. Kriete After Long Brooding Over Loss of Husband and Children.

In a fit of melancholy, the result of long brooding over the death of her husband and four of her five children, Mrs. Lena Kriete, a German woman, thirty-two years old, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping into the East River at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Mrs. Kriete lived with her stepfather, Dr. Becker, and her mother, at 401 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. She was married to William Kriete, an iceman, when she was nineteen years old, and she became the mother of five children. Dora, the only surviving child, a bright girl eleven years old, lived with her mother. Mrs. Kriete was a chronic invalid, and after her husband died two years ago she became melancholy. She was closely watched, but on several occasions she made her way out of the house and was found by the police wandering aimlessly about.

On the night of Dec. 31, when it was bitterly cold, she was missed from the house, and a policeman found her endeavoring to dig up the frozen ground in Mount Morris Park. She was almost frozen herself.

The unfortunate woman had often threatened to end her life. On Thursday night she talked with her mother in a despondent way until midnight. After she had retired for the night the house was locked up. Nobody heard her stirring during the night, but at 6 o'clock yesterday morning she was missing and the front door of the house was open. Mrs. Becker reported the disappearance of her daughter to the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Shortly before 7 o'clock the body of Mrs. Kriete was found floating in the water at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. She had evidently gone directly from her home to the river and thrown herself into the water.

FIGHTING FOR DAVIS'S MILLIONS.

His Niece, Harriet Sheffield, Asks to be Made Administratrix in This State.

Harriet R. Sheffield, a niece of Andrew J. Davis of Butte City, Mon., who left an estate estimated at $15,000,000, filed a petition yesterday for her appointment as administratrix of that part of the estate in New-York. The property has been in litigation both in Montana and Massachusetts. As soon as Harriet R. Sheffield, who says that Davis died intestate, had filed her petition, notices were served on Clark, Dodge & Co. of this city, and on the Bank of New-York, setting forth that the application for administration had been made and notifying both firm and bank not to part with any money or property belonging to the estate, whether it stood in the name of that estate or in the name of the First National Bank of Butte City, Mon.

In the notice it was also stated that Harriet R. Sheffield claimed that the First National Bank of Butte City never had any legal existence, and that its Directors were never bona fide stockholders under the United States Revised Statutes, and hence that all the property of that bank was held in trust for the estate of Mr. Davis. These Directors, the petitioner says, do not own their stock absolutely, but received it from Mr. Davis, the owner of the capital of the bank, taking it under an agreement to hold it for him, and to restore it to him whenever he should demand it.

Capt. Devery Shadowed Dr. Parkhurst.

Capt. Devery of the Eldridge Street Police Station returned from his vacation at Far Rockaway Thursday night, and reported for duty at his station yesterday morning. He said he was anxious to meet any charges which Dr. Parkhurst might present against him in proper shape. He said: "On June 3 last, while walking through the precinct, I accidentally met Dr. Parkhurst and a man who, I believe, was Lawyer Moss making a tour through the precinct. I met them in Forsyth Street, and for three hours I was close behind them. I did not see them enter any house, and the only disturbance they saw was a drunken man quarreling at Chrystie and Delancey Streets. They left the precinct shortly before midnight."

David J. Solomon Said to Have Paresis.

David J. Solomon, whose marriage with Clara Perry Thomas was to have been celebrated Aug. 9, was not produced yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge O'Brien by his brothers, Henry and Lemon, as was ordered by the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Miss Thomas on Thursday. All parties agreed to adjourn the argument on the writ till Tuesday.

Henry I. Meinhard, counsel for the Solomon brothers, stated that David Solomon had been removed to a private asylum, the commitment having been granted by Judge McAdam on Aug. 8. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond signed a certificate that Solomon was afflicted with paresis.

Ice Boxes Found in Filthy Condition.

Chemist Martin of the Board of Health reported yesterday that many ice boxes in stores and markets in the district inspected by him, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street, had been found filthy and unfit for use. He inspected ice boxes in every store and market in the city south of Fifty-ninth Street, and compelled at least 400 owners to renovate and clean them.

President Wilson was the recipient of many complaints about dirty ice boxes above Fifty-ninth Street yesterday, and therefore directed the inspection to continue until the entire city had been covered.

Best Fireworks Display of the Summer.

The best Saturday-night programme of the season has been prepared for this evening at Manhattan Beach after the "Storming of Vicksburg." It will be far the most varied in aerial work, and a number of new devices will be added to the ground display and water pyrotechnics. Gen. Schofield will be honored with a portrait in fire near the close of the entertainment.

New-York City's Financial Condition.

The quarterly report of the Finance Department for the quarter ending July 31 shows that the total funded debt of the city is $158,529,782.22, and that there is $60,072,459.32 in the Sinking Fund. The net debt is therefore $98,457,328.90. There is due on revenue bonds to be paid as soon as the taxes begin to come in, $15,240,008.89.

VESSELS BUMP IN THE FOG

LIKE A THICK, FLEECY BLANKET IT SETTLED DOWN.

Navigation on the Rivers and Bay Was Blind Guesswork—The Monmouth's Nose Smashed by the Fishing-Bank Steamer Waterbury and Passengers on Both Boats Badly Scared—Several Ferryboats Tangled Up, but No One Hurt and the Damage to the Craft Slight.

Navigation hereabout was made very exciting and a little bit perilous yesterday morning by the presence of one of the densest fogs that have ever obscured objects in this locality. Early-morning traffic was considerably delayed, and from out the impenetrable veil which screened the river and bay came a din of whistles and fog bells, and frequently the noise of splintering timbers as luckless ferryboats and other river craft bumped into each other.

The fog began to make itself objectionable to pilots long before the average New-Yorker was out of bed. At 8 o'clock it was still inciting river men to profanity. It was as comprehensive as it was dense. That fact was discovered by the pilot of the Fishing Banks steamer Waterbury, which cleared the Battery at 6:30 o'clock with nearly 600 excursionists on board. The vessel felt her way to the Narrows, and shortly after clearing that point she ran into a belt of fog which was so thick that objects a biscuit's throw away could not be distinguished. The engines were slowed and the steam whistle sent out warning blasts at short intervals.

An answering whistle was heard almost directly ahead. The engines were stopped, but before the vessel's headway was checked there came a shout from the passengers on the forward deck, a rush of people aft, and then a shivering of windows and a smashing of joinerwork as the vessel reeled from a glancing blow which she had given to a huge object ahead. It proved to be the Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth, bound to New-York from Atlantic Highlands.

For a few minutes there was much excitement. Three passengers of the Waterbury, under the impression that their own vessel was sinking, rushed forward and succeeded in scrambling on board the Monmouth. Others would have followed their example, but before they could do so the vessels had drifted clear. The trio who abandoned the Waterbury for the Monmouth were Charles Bayha of Hoboken, G. L. R. Wittenberg of New-York, and O. L. Wightman of Brooklyn.

The Waterbury had her forward upper deck supports knocked out and a dozen feet or so of that part of the superstructure fell in. As the injury in nowise disabled her, she proceeded on her course and returned to her wharf on schedule time last evening.

The Monmouth had her joinerwork for the distance of twenty feet or more demolished. She received the impact of the Waterbury on her port side forward. The damage is estimated by Capt. Martin at $500. It will not be necessary to lay either boat off for repairs. The passengers were badly frightened, but none was injured.

Another collision was that between the Pavonia and the John G. McCullough, both ferryboats of the Erie Road, at 6:30. The McCullough was lying at the upper pier at the foot of Chambers Street waiting to go out for the day's work. The Pavonia was trying to make the lower slip, and a strong flood tide was running, making it difficult enough to land without having the fog to contend with.

Capt. Glover of the Pavonia did not see where he was until he was almost upon the McCullough, and then his boat went crashing into her. The woodwork of both ferryboats was splintered up, and a passenger on the Pavonia, Joseph C. Henry, a telegraph operator living on Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., had his arm broken by a piece of the cabin that was torn away from the Pavonia and fell on him. He was sent to the Chambers Street Hospital, where his arm was set.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western ferryboat Orange and the Pennsylvania ferryboat Princeton were in collision about 6 o'clock. Both boats were hurt badly. The Princeton was backing out of her slip while the Orange was half a mile out of her course. In attempting to get out of the way of a New-York Central tow she struck the Princeton.

The stern of the Orange was lifted out of the water and her bow slid under the stern of the Princeton. There was much excitement, but it soon quieted down. The passengers were landed from the Orange at the pier of the People's Line steamers. The damage to the Orange amounted to $1,000.

About 7 o'clock the ferryboat Central of the New-Jersey Central Road was in collision with the cattle boat Newark of the Pennsylvania line. The Central lost her rudder and the Newark was hurt slightly.

Another accident was caused by the Passaic of the Pavonia Ferry running into the Bergen of the Barclay Street Ferry. This happened about 8 o'clock. The Bergen lost her rudder and a hole was cut in her hull above the water. The Bergen's passenger's were thrown off their feet by the force of the collision.

The ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street (Brooklyn) Ferry, while on her way to her slip at Whitehall Street, ran too close to the schooner Amelia Hern which was anchored in the stream. The South Brooklyn carried away the schooner's bowsprit and smashed several of her own windows during the operation.

WAS NOT ANNIE'S "APOLLO."

Miss Wright Was to Have Been Married, But Her Intended Ran Away.

Annie Wright, a young octoroon, of 143 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, is anxiously awaiting the appearance of Frederick L. West, known in South Brooklyn as the "Black Apollo," who quitted the city suddenly on the evening he had agreed to marry her. The wedding was set for Monday, July 31, and it was to have been performed in the house of a friend of the bride on Fifth Avenue. But at the hour appointed West failed to appear and the wedding party adjourned.

The disappointed bride-elect has since learned that her faithless lover is in Chicago. She learned that a man named West was employed as a porter on the vestibule express due in New-York at 8:50 P. M. Thursday. Accompanied by a detective with a warrant, she waited the arrival of the express at the Grand Central Station, but when West presented himself he turned out to be the wrong man.

She was advised to go to the World's Fair and catch her West.

Ice Water for Park Row Laborers.

The ice-water fountain in front of the Post Office was closed yesterday because of the repaving work that is going on in Park Row. For fourteen years the Moderation Society has given away from 15,000 to 20,000 glasses of ice water daily during the Summer months. Yesterday the usual crowd of laborers and boys called for ice water, and aid from Post Office employes had to be called in to prevent violence.

To meet the demand heretofore supplied by the fountain the society will soon place its large wagon, "Five Points," as near the Post Office as possible. This wagon has a capacity of 40,000 glasses daily. When the repaving work is completed the fountain will be reopened.

Electricity Can Be Made Safe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In using electricity for medical purposes, that is, applying it to patients directly, many physicians to-day use the incandescent street circuit, which, as you remarked in your issue of July 30, endangers the life of the patient as well as of the physician. This is certainly so, but there is a simple method of overcoming this danger absolutely, to which I take the liberty of calling your attention.

A machine has come into use which is made expressly for such a purpose as this. A direct current transformer, or motor generator, as it is called, can be inserted between the street circuit and the circuit leading to the patient. The latter is thus in no direct connection with the wires in the street; in fact, the electric current running through that circuit is being generated right in front of the patient, namely, in that machine.

Another great advantage to be gained from this device is that the physician, who frequently works with six or eight, or any other voltage, can get a machine to be connected directly with the street circuit, which has 110 volts, and yet have only what he desires on the other circuit. He saves in that way the regulation of voltage by means of incandescent lamps, which, from a financial point of view, is a direct gain, inasmuch as no energy is being wasted.

MAX OSTERBERG.

232 EAST SIXTY-SECOND STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11.

CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR CURRENCY.

A Buffalo Project to Which Controller Eckels Assents.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—F. B. Baird, Vice President of the Buffalo Furnace Company, on Aug 9 telegraphed to the Controller of the Currency the following letter concerning the use of certified checks as currency:

"A movement is on foot here to pay pay rolls in five and ten dollar checks—these checks to be each stamped with a rubber stamp as follows: 'Payable only through Clearing House or New-York exchange.'

"This is to partially relieve demand for immediate currency. Does this interfere with the law any more than if checks and drafts of larger denominations were used? When such checks are drawn on national banks where party signing same has funds on deposit, would the law prevent the national bank from certifying same?

"In other words, would the law prevent national banks from certifying to five and ten dollar checks which were stamped 'Payable only through Clearing House or New-York exchange'? Please answer."

The Controller replied as follows:

"Telegram 9th received. Section 5,183 prohibits national banks from issuing post notes or any other notes to circulate as money, except such as are authorized by the National Bank act. Your proposition appears to suggest the drawing of checks containing certain conditions as to payment by depositors on banks where they have deposits to their credit, such checks to be issued by the depositors and not by the banks upon which they are drawn to other parties to which depositors are indebted.

"As understood, the proposition appears to involve a business contract between the depositors and their creditors, and, in my opinion, such transaction would not constitute a violation of Section 5,183, as the checks will be issued by the depositors and not by the banks.

"As to a certification of such checks by national banks, when drawn against deposits to credit of drawer, I can find no legal objection. See decision Merchants' National Bank versus State National Bank, 10 Wallace, 604."

Mr. Baird says this method of making payments will prevent many thousands of employes from being thrown out of work and at the same time put into active channels a temporary circulation on the same sound basis and of exactly the same character as that on which 99 per cent. of the great business of the financial world is conducted.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11.—Manufacturers throughout the State are resorting to certified checks in the payment of their employes. Such checks will be issued to those who are engaged in a factory in this city which has 3,000 names on its pay roll. A number of Hartford manufacturers have used checks in settling with their employes, with perfect success.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—The nineteen banks in this city comprising the Clearing House Association to-day agreed that each bank should take $50,000 of Clearing House certificates, or $950,000 in all. The immediate result of this action will be to enable many banks to accommodate manufacturing concerns with large pay rolls which have experienced extraordinary difficulties since the middle of July in obtaining currency to pay operatives.

EX-MAYOR GLEASON ANGRY.

A Citizen of Long Island City Accused Him of Not Paying His Taxes.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 11.—The Queens County Board of Supervisors held a public hearing this afternoon upon the question of a bridge or tunnel to replace the present little drawbridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue, connecting Long Island City with Greenpoint.

The main feature of the hearing was a breezy war of words between ex-Mayor Gleason and Citizen D. S. Jones. The latter accused Gleason of not paying his taxes, and the still belligerent ex-Mayor defied Jones to prove the statement, declaring that he had paid more taxes in two years than Jones had in ten, and, moreover, that Jones didn't know what he was talking about.

Chairman Van Nostrand pounded for order in vain. The two insisted upon expressing their not exalted opinions of each other, while the Chairman vainly asked what it all had to do with the question in hand.

The advocates of the tunnel plan were staggered by the engineers' report that it would cost $1,750,000, while a new bridge would cost $125,000. The present bridge has been condemned by the War Department, which has ordered it replaced with a new structure.

Speeches were made by Supervisor Koehler, ex-Supervisor Delehanty, Dr. Oliver D. Jones, Lawyer George Wallace, ex-Mayor Gleason, and D. S. Jones. The hearing was adjourned to Sept. 11.

Rescued from Drowning.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, Aug. 11.—Miss Julia Hallock had a narrow escape from drowning in Peconic Bay this afternoon. She was one of the last of a bathing party left in the water. The tide was low and running swiftly. She is not an expert swimmer, and when she found herself beyond her depth and unable to make her way shoreward against the strong tide she became frightened.

She screamed for help, and assistance quickly reached her. Two lads who were in a rowboat near by put out to her, and several gentlemen bathers swam toward her. The boys reached her first, and while one held her hand the other rowed back to shallow water, where Miss Hallock was safe.

A Crazy Father Kills His Daughter.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Simon Serger, a Hungarian, thirty-two years of age, in a fit of despondency and crazed by drink, killed his three-year-old daughter, Lena, last night, and then tried to take his own life. He had a quarrel with his wife and stepchildren and drove them from the house. He took Lena to a vacant lot, and, drawing a claspknife, plunged it into her temple. He then shot her in the right temple, the bullet entering her brain. He stabbed himself twice in the left breast and fired a bullet near the same place. The child died at 1 o'clock this morning.

McKinley on Neal's Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Gov. McKinley, speaking of Lawrence T. Neal, the Democratic nominee for Governor, said that Mr. Neal was a gentleman, and that, considering the prominent part he had taken in the Chicago Convention, it was right and logical that he should receive the nomination.

"Mr. Neal's nomination," he continued, "means that there will be no straddling of the tariff question. The battle will be a square, open, clearly-defined one between the party that has declared for a protective tariff and the party that demands a tariff for revenue only."

A Large Revenue from Distillers.

PEKIN, Ill., Aug. 11.—The distillers here were notified yesterday that the revenue officials at Springfield, Ill., would receive Chicago and New-York exchange for revenue stamps instead of currency, which they are unable to obtain. They ran out a large amount of packages from their immense Government warehouses. They shipped eighteen carloads of goods, on which the Government received $76,286.10, the largest amount of internal revenue ever received in one day from the distillers of Pekin.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 11.—Edward F. McKowen, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee and a candidate for Collector of the Port, was arraigned to-day on the complaint of Francis E. Manley of Melrose, an officer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, charging him with the embezzlement of $1,400 of the funds of the company, of which McKowen was agent. He was held in $3,000 for the November term of the Superior Court. McKowen asserted his innocence of any dishonest act.

Strike of Shoe Factory Hands.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 11.—This morning between twenty-five and thirty employes of the Carlisle shoe factory in the lasting department refused to work under the new scale of wages presented by the company and 10 per cent. reduction, and left the big shop with their tools. At noon the finishing and other departments left the factory, and this afternoon over fifty male employes are not working. It is thought that the matter will be adjusted in a day or two.

Three Piratical Boys Sent to Jail.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11.—Church, Buckingham, and Howard, the three piratical boys arrested for stealing boats and pillaging along the Sound, were in the City Court this morning, and each was fined $50 and costs and sentenced to three months in jail. When sentence was pronounced the boys laughed and took the matter as a joke.

Many Pensioners Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Two hundred and eighty-six pensioners were suspended during the last twenty-four hours, pending further medical examination.

A Hop at the United States.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 11.—The proprietor of the United States Hotel has sent out invitations for a hop to be given next Saturday night.

MR. DANFORTH'S LOAN REPAID

MADISON SQUARE BANK GETS MORE THAN $50,000 IN CASH.

Bank Examiner Judson Not in a Mood to Make Any More Statements—Receivers O'Brien and Meyer Did Not Qualify Yesterday—They Will Probably Take Charge To-day—President Blaut Will Try to Get Together a Meeting of Directors—The Bank May Reopen.

Dodging the newspaper reporters seemed to be Bank Examiner Judson's amusement yesterday. It was inferred that he had received orders to say nothing more in regard to that unsecured fifty-thousand-dollar loan to Treasurer Danforth from the Madison Square Bank or how it was that the $200,000 of the State's money was kept in the bank after the special examination of last July showed that the capital of the bank had been impaired some $80,000.

Assistant Examiner Charles C. Dickinson said:

"Mr. Judson desires me to say that Mr. Danforth has paid in cash his entire indebtedness to the Madison Square Bank, amounting to $53,828.92, in full, with interest."

In reply to a question as to whether any security at all had been given for the loan to Mr. Danforth, Mr. Dickinson said that it had been secured by several good indorsements. The names of the indorsers, however, he declined to give. As to the bank itself, Mr. Dickinson said it could not resume until, in the opinion of the Banking Department, sufficient money had been raised to enable it to do so. The examination of the bank's books was still going on, and might be completed by Saturday evening. It would certainly be completed by Monday.

As to the reopening of the bank, Mr. Dickinson thought that could not occur before four or five weeks at the shortest. The clerks had been laid off and told that they would not be wanted before Aug. 15, but that did not mean that the bank would open then.

Mr. Danforth, it was understood, did not himself go and pay in his loan, but some one went there for him, paid the money, and took away with him all the evidence of the transaction. The secret as to how the note came to be paid is believed to be known only to Senator David B. Hill, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and State Controller Campbell besides Mr. Danforth himself. They were all in the city yesterday and are believed to have come on expressly for the purpose of seeing what could be done with the note.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon the reporters made a united effort to have an interview with Mr. Judson. They were told by the watchman at the door that Mr. Judson had gone out to luncheon and would be back in about a quarter of an hour. A quarter, half an hour, an hour and a half passed and Mr. Judson was reported as having not yet returned.

After some time a gentleman walked out of the bank to the Broadway entrance of the building. He was asked whether Mr. Judson had returned from his luncheon, and replied that Mr. Judson had gone down town and would not be back for about an hour and a half. He would probably be found at the office of the Banking Department.

At the office of the Banking Department the clerk in charge said he had not seen Mr. Judson and did not expect him. He had understood from Mr. Judson that he would not be down during the day. Mr. Judson was found to be in the Madison Square Bank about 5 o'clock. In reply to a message Mr. Judson sent back word that he was so busy that he could not spare one moment, and that really he had nothing to say. The watchman said he did not dare to take in another message.

State Controller Campbell thought the reporters were too inquisitive when he was asked whether he had not come to consult with Senator Hill, Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Danforth over the note. The note had been paid, and there was no use making any fuss about it. Mr. Danforth had done nothing more than any other business man was doing every day, and his word would be perfectly good for such an amount.

President Blaut of the bank refused to talk about the note or about Mr. Danforth's relations with the institution. He maintained that it would be unprofessional in him to talk upon the subject. As to the condition of the bank itself, Mr. Blaut was going to try to get together a meeting of the stockholders to see what could be done.

The receivers of the bank, Miles M. O'Brien and Peter F. Meyer, did not begin their work yesterday afternoon, as they had expected to, as up to a late hour they had not yet qualified. Mr. O'Brien said he would at once give his attention to the affairs of the bank.

Deputy Attorney General W. J. Lardner said the receivers would most probably qualify this morning. The depositories in which the money of the Madison Square Bank will be deposited will be the National Broadway and the National Union Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the State Trust Company.

Republican State Organizer Jewell, who said he would buy claims on the Madison Square Bank at 98 and 95 cents on the dollar, had another visitor yesterday, and the visitor told him he bluffed. The visitor was Mr Davis of the firm of Davis & Sanford of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He called with a friend and wanted to see Mr. Jewell, who, it appeared, was growing weary of callers who wanted to sell out and had told the elevator man not to bring up any more.

Mr. Davis and his friend had heard of this and asked to be taken to the floor where Mr. Jewell's office is. Just then the steam gave out and the elevator would not rise. The two gentlemen, however, walked up several flights and into Mr. Jewell's office. They found some difficulty in getting at him, and then Mr. Davis offered to sell him a check for $1,000 on the Madison Square Bank for $900 in cash, or for a check for that amount on a solid bank.

Mr. Jewell said that he or his brother and his backers did not care to buy large claims. They only bought small claims from poor people to help them out.

"Then you are playing the rôle of philanthropist?" asked Mr. Davis.

Mr. Jewell did not directly deny the imputation, but gave Mr. Davis to understand that while they did good they also tried to make money. He also added that $40,000 had been put up to buy claims, and that that amount had already been used up in the purchase of claims.

"I don't think you have the sand to buy my one-thousand-dollar check for $900, and I think that you have been bluffing," was Mr. Davis's parting shot as he and his friend left.

To Regulate Coastwise Freight.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—In order to regulate coastwise freight rates on coal so that a dividend can be earned by the vessel owners of New-England, it has been decided to reduce considerably the amount of tonnage from which the coal merchants have been accustomed to draw. For the past two or three weeks the rates on coal from Baltimore, Newport News, Va., and Philadelphia to Eastern points have been too low to admit of the possibility of a dividend being earned. The plan is to stop the vessels on or about Aug. 15.

Vessel owners in Bath, Me., representing vessel property amounting to 100,000 tons of coal capacity, are identified with the scheme, as are also many Boston vessel owners. One of their number went to Taunton yesterday to confer with the owners of large coal schooners there with the view to securing their co-operation. It is said that the vessels which will be hauled up, if the programme is lived up to, will amount to from 200,000 to 250,000 tons of coal capacity and a valuation of nearly $7,000,000.

Congressman Oates Gets a Fall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Congressman Oates of Alabama was thrown from a cable car yesterday and painfully hurt. The car started suddenly and the Colonel, having but one arm, was unable to save himself, and fell heavily to the pavement, striking on his back.

No serious results are apprehended. The physicians say that Col. Oates will be out again by Monday.

This is the second time this year that a one-armed member from the South has been thrown from a car. Gen. Hooker of Mississippi was the other victim.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Among fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

Connecticut.—C. F. Jones, Ivorytown.
New-Jersey.—Thatcher Trimmer, Quakertown.
New-York.—S. D. Felton, East Pharsalia, Chenango County; J. B. Carrington, Jefferson, and E. D. Hager, North Blenheim, both of Schoharie County; F. B. Mulford, Kendall, Orleans County.

Prominent Mexican Assassinated.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Aug. 11.—José Bobadilla, a prominent member of the Legislature of this State, has been assassinated. The crime was committed at Sayula while Bobadilla was sitting in his home. He was stabbed to death from behind by an unknown person.

COMPANION TO THE PURITAN.

The New Fall River Steamer Will Be the Most Elegant on the Sound.

The new steamer of the Fall River Line reached here yesterday in tow of two tugs. She was taken to the dock of the W. & A. Fletcher Iron Works, Hoboken, where her engines will be put in. The boat was built by the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Company, formerly the John Roach Ship Yard, at Chester, Penn., and was launched Thursday. The steamer will probably be called the Priscilla, though the company has not yet decided that point.

She will be a worthy companion to the Puritan. She is twenty feet longer than the Puritan, and will have double inclined compound engines, instead of compound beam engines. Her boilers will be of the Scotch, instead of the Redfield, type, and her dining room is on the main deck, instead of in the lower saloon. The dimensions of the new boat are: Length over all, 440 feet; length on water line, 424 feet; breadth of hull, 52 feet 6 inches; breadth over guards, 93 feet; depth of hull, 21 feet 6 inches; draught of water, 12 feet 6 inches; displacement, 4,550 tons.

The arrangement and general proportions of the decks are the same as on the Puritan. The machinery will have two high-pressure cylinders, each 51 inches in diameter, and two low-pressure cylinders, each 95 inches in diameter, all having a piston stroke of 11 feet. Her wheels will be of the feathering type, 35 feet in diameter and 14 feet face. There will be ten return tubular boilers, of the Scotch type, each having three corrugated furnaces, giving a total grate surface of 850 square feet. The boilers will be 14 feet in diameter and 14½ feet long, constructed for a working pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. Her indicated horse power will be 8,500.

The dining saloon of the Priscilla will seat 280 persons. The saloon deck is twenty feet longer than that of the Puritan, and the boat has many more staterooms than her sister ship. The interior decoration of the steamer will be beautiful. There is probably no boat running from this port that will be fitted up with more elegance and taste than the new steamer.

The boat will accommodate 1,400 passengers and will have a cargo capacity of 800 tons. The new steamer will be ready to take her place on the line next June.

In Aid of an Asbury Park Church.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given at the Opera House at Asbury Park, N. J., on Aug. 15 for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Spirit. The affair will be given under the auspices of Francis H. Ross of New-York, and many professional actors and actresses now staying at Asbury will take part in the entertainment.

Among those who will appear are the Russell Brothers, Queenie Vassar, Charles B. Lawlor, Gilmore and Leonard, Adele Ritchie, Crane and Porter, Reordan and Blake, James Shannon, Ward Caulfield, Lillian Harper, Con Boyle, Murray and Aldine, Dollie Golding, James McBarron, and William F. Mullin. The programme will conclude with the comedy "The Open Gate," by C. Haddon Chambers, with the following players in the cast: Miss Jane Stuart, Miss May Ryan, Charles E. Buckley, and R. G. Hutchinson.

How Ladies Go to the Fair.

That ladies without escort may safely patronize the Erie's personally-conducted World's Fair excursions was shown by the excursion which left New-York Wednesday, arriving in Chicago with 615 passengers, 498 of whom were ladies.

Ex-Assemblyman Connelly Ill.

Ex-Assemblyman John Connelly has been seriously ill for the past few weeks at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Dermody, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue. He was reported as being slightly better yesterday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef and Pork in Fair Demand—Cotton Futures Closed Easy.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—3:45 P. M.—Beef and pork in fair demand. Hams in fair demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 51s. Bacon in good demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 53s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 51s 6d; [illegible], steady at 50s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 36s 6d. Cheese—American finest white in poor demand. Spirits of turpentine in poor demand. Resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; firm at 44s. Wheat in moderate demand; No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 7d; No. 2 [illegible] at 5s 7½d. Flour in moderate demand. Corn—Spot in moderate demand; futures in poor demand; mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 1½d; August steady at 4s 1½d; September steady at 4s 3d; October steady at 4s 4d. [illegible] demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 17-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d; September and October delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d; October and November delivery, 4 17-64d; November and December delivery, 4 17-64@4 18-64d; December and January delivery, 4 18-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 20-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 21-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d.

Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 3¼d ⅌ lb; hind quarters, 6¼d.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Produce—Coconut Oil—Ceylon, 26s 9d ⅌ cwt. [illegible] sugar, August delivery, 15s 9d ⅌ cwt.; October delivery, 13s 9½d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 26s 3d@28s ⅌ cwt. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 14¼d. Sugar—Cuba centrifugal, 96° test, 17s 10½d; [illegible] fair refining, 14s 3d. Linseed Cake—Western, £7 6s 3d ⅌ ton. Whale oil, [illegible]. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 3s 2d@3s 4d [illegible]; hind quarters, 3s 2d@3s 6d.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet; nothing done.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—Spring wheat quiet; dull after the advance; sales, 17,800 bushels No. 1 Northern, 65c; 5,400 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 65c; do. cost, insurance, and freight, 64c; 5,000 bushels do, [illegible]; closing, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, spot, [illegible]; Winter wheat in good demand; No. 2 red, [illegible] cars new, [illegible] extra red, [illegible] easy; [illegible] bushels [illegible] lower; [illegible] clipped [illegible] track. [illegible] Flour steady. [illegible] Winter [illegible] Millfeed [illegible] demands [illegible] freights—[illegible] York. Receipts—Flour, 15,800 bbls; wheat, 450,000 bushels; corn, 167,000 bushels; oats, 102,000 bushels; rye, [illegible]. Shipments—[illegible] corn, [illegible] wheat, [illegible].

PEORIA, Aug. 11.—Corn firm; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, [illegible]. Oats [illegible]; No. 2 white, 25c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Whisky, [illegible] bbls; corn, [illegible] bushels; oats, [illegible] bushels; rye, none. Shipments—[illegible] corn, 20,500 bushels; oats, [illegible] bushels; rye, none; wheat, [illegible] bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat opened [illegible] and the [illegible] dropped [illegible] yesterday [illegible] gust [illegible] 69c. Corn [illegible] and closed [illegible] and August [illegible] ber, 35c [illegible] trading [illegible] cash track [illegible] ter unchanged [illegible]. Whisky [illegible] ties, 95c@1. Provisions firm; quiet. Pork—New current make, $18.50. Lard, $8. Dressed Meats—Loose shoulders, $7; longs and ribs, $7.62½; shorts, $8.75; boxed, [illegible] more. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $8.75; longs, [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 91,000 bushels; corn, [illegible] bushels; oats, [illegible] bushels; rye, [illegible] and barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, [illegible] bushels; corn, [illegible] bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; rye and barley, none.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Flour quiet; easy. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, 54c; [illegible] shipments [illegible]. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 44c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 25½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 45c. Pork steady at $17.50@$18. Lard [illegible]; at [illegible]. Whisky steady; sales, [illegible] barrels finished goods on a basis of $1.12. Butter steady. Sugar quiet. Eggs dull; 9c. Cheese in good demand.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull but steady at 25½@26c. Resins more active at 90c@97½c; sales, 700 bbls.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 11.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 23½c. Tar firm at $1.25. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; yellow dip, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11.—Turpentine steady at 23½c. Resin steady at 80c@85c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 11.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23½c. Resin firm; E, 90c; D, 85c.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT.—O'Brien, J.—Tracy vs. McKee—R. H. Bean. [illegible]—Albert I. Sire. [illegible]

Receiver Appointed Yesterday.

CITY COURT.—Newburger, J.—[illegible] vs. William L. Park—William D. Moore.

WHERE ARE HIS DIAMONDS

GEORGE C. TAYLOR'S CREDITORS ANXIOUS TO FIND THEM.

The Head of an Old Broadway Firm Said to Have Removed His Stock at Night and Transferred It to His Brother-in-Law—His Bookkeeper Acts as Agent in Collecting Accounts Due—Mr. Taylor's Head Salesman Obtains an Attachment for $7,485.

George C. Taylor, doing business as a diamond importer at 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth Street, under the firm name of Taylor & Brother, is said to have removed all his valuable assets from his safes on the night of Aug. 7 and eluded his creditors. Mr. Taylor could not be found at his place of business yesterday, and it was said that he had not been there in several days.

Yesterday two attachments against Mr. Taylor were issued by Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas, one for $7,485 in favor of Frank H. Carpenter for salary due as chief salesman and for money loaned and the other for $2,379 in favor of Henry Dreyfus & Co. The attachments were obtained on the ground that Mr. Taylor had removed and disposed of his property with the intent of defrauding his creditors.

In his affidavit Mr. Carpenter alleges that on Aug. 7 he had a conversation with Mr. Taylor regarding the money due him and requested that Mr. Taylor protect him in some way. Mr. Taylor asked what kind of security Mr. Carpenter wanted, and the latter said a confession of judgment would be the best. Then Mr. Taylor told him to have his lawyer draw up a confession of judgment and he would sign it the next day.

Mr. Carpenter went to the office as usual on Aug. 8, and when he was about to open the safe the bookkeeper, Henry Ten Broeck, informed him that it was not worth while, for the diamonds and precious stones had been taken away by Mr. Taylor the night before. Mr. Taylor left his place of business on the afternoon of Aug. 7 as usual, before the employes, but returned later with his brother-in-law, Frank L. Ridgely of St. Louis, and Mr. Ten Broeck. Mr. Taylor, the affidavit says, opened the safes and took away all the diamonds, precious stones, and watches, and Mr. Ten Broeck, at Mr. Taylor's request, drew up a paper by which Mr. Taylor purported to transfer all his interest therein to Mr. Ridgely. The three men then went to a room at the Hotel Brunswick.

On Aug. 8 Mr. Carpenter says he went to West New-Brighton, S. I., Mr. Taylor's home, and was informed by his sister that he had not been there the night before. On Aug. 10 Mr. Carpenter was informed by Mr. Ten Broeck that he was acting as agent for Mr. Ridgely in collecting accounts due from customers, which Mr. Taylor had transferred to Mr. Ridgely.

The Sheriff was busy yesterday attaching the accounts due Mr. Taylor. The attachments were served on Mr. Taylor's bookkeeper, who informed the Sheriff that Mrs. Taylor had a bill of sale for all the fixtures of the store.

The value of the diamonds Mr. Taylor is supposed to have taken is not known, but is currently reported to be $50,000. The action of Mr. Taylor has caused much surprise in the trade, as he was regarded as an old established merchant and had bought goods worth $50,000 on credit. The business was established about thirty-five years ago as Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor. That firm was succeeded by Taylor & Brother in 1875. Frank D. Taylor, brother of George C. Taylor, died in 1879, since which time George C. Taylor has carried on the business alone. He formerly did a large business in high art goods, but he sold out his stock of clocks, bronzes, potteries, &c., at auction last April, and continued his business to diamonds, precious stones, and watches.

Last Fall Mr. Taylor claimed to have a capital of $150,000, but he has had no capital rating at Bradstreet's for the past three years. He had the use in his business of large sums of money from relatives, and many years ago his uncle, James R. Taylor, had $100,000 in the concern. Mr. Taylor's credit was largely in Europe. How much his liabilities will amount to is not known at present.

Mr. Taylor lives in a pretty country place on Manor Road, near Cherry Lane, West New-Brighton. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called there last evening, but Mr. Taylor could not be seen. His brother-in-law, Richard L. Macon, appeared for him.

"Mr. Taylor is indisposed," Mr. Macon said, "He had been at home for two or three days." Mr. Macon said Mr. Taylor's affairs are in the hands of his lawyers. "He is not going to run away," he added. "Any other information must be obtained from his lawyer."

TOO MANY "STARVING WIVES."

James Willis, Who Tried to Steal a Watch, Appears to be a Bigamist.

James Willis tried to steal a watch in Williamsburg a few days ago and was committed to Raymond Street Jail to await trial. He pleaded that he had a starving wife and family, and was forced to steal in order to get food for them. His story excited sympathy, and a number of persons sent money to Justice Goetting to be given to the starving ones.

Justice Goetting was surprised yesterday when two women introduced themselves as claimants for the Willis sympathy fund. One said she was Mrs. Jane Willis of 381 Graham Avenue, and the other said she was Mrs. Harriet Street, 113 Jackson Street. Mrs. Street said Willis married her daughter, Henrietta, seven years ago, and had lived with her for three years. She said if Mrs. Willis could prove marriage with him she could have him. She said her daughter would prosecute Willis for bigamy.

Judge Goetting will not deliver the money until he ascertains to whom it legally belongs.

Hugh Havens Arrested for Murder.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Occupants of the flat building at 304 East Chicago Avenue were startled last night by the report of a revolver, and a moment later the dead body of Mrs. Mamie Webb was found in her room on the third floor. Standing over her was Hugh Havens, and notwithstanding his statement that the woman had committed suicide the police arrested him on the charge of murder, pending an investigation. Havens was under the influence of liquor at the time of the shooting.

Havens is a wealthy capitalist from Kenosha, Wis. He inherited a fortune from his grandfather, Hugh Spear, a once well-known Chicago merchant. Mrs. Webb is reported to be from Milan, Tenn. She is reported to be the divorced wife of Robert Webb, an Eastern business man.

Think Their Assessment Too High.

Millard F. Smith and Wilson G. Randolph, proprietors of the Smith, Gray & Co. building, at the junction of Fulton and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday obtained from the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari for a review of their tax assessment. The Brooklyn Board of Assessors assessed them at $210,000, but they claim that $160,000 would be a proper estimate.

Mr. Smith recently obtained a similar writ from the court. His property at the corner of Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street was assessed at $32,000, but he wishes it reduced to $24,500.

Cannot Procure Currency to Pay Off.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 11.—Norcross Brothers, who have the contract for the erection of the new Bloomingdale Asylum, and employ 700 men, are unable to procure the necessary currency to pay off to-morrow night.

The men will probably be paid Monday, and have consented to wait until that time, to enable the contractors to get the small bills necessary, rather than accept checks, which were offered.

Seizure of Powerful Explosives.

A lot of dynamite blasting cartridges, powder cartridges, exploders, and caps were seized a few days ago by Peter Seery, Inspector of Combustibles of the Fire Department, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. They will be sold at auction at 11 o'clock this morning at Fire Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street.

Dr. Rylance Able to Sit Up.

ELBERON, N. J., Aug. 11.—For the first time since the operation was performed on the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York, he [illegible] to-day. [illegible] hopes to have Dr. Rylance out [illegible] Sunday.

DISCOURAGING FOR MRS. SHANN

COUNTY PHYSICIAN CANTWELL SAYS JOHN WAS POISONED.

He Knows of No Disease the Symptoms of Which Correspond to the Young Man's Condition—It Appears to Him to Have Been a Case of Chronic Poisoning—Mrs. Shann Quieted by the Constant Application of Smelling Salts—Justice Abbett Visits Princeton.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—A bottle of smelling salts held continuously to Mrs. Shann's nose assisted her to almost perfect composure in the hot courtroom to-day. The crowd was greater than on any previous day of the trial. Four-fifths of the spectators were women, who sat throughout the day listening to the dry expert evidence for a chance to look on the pale face of the woman accused of poisoning her son.

Mrs. Shann passed through a disagreeable ordeal to-day. Dr. Cantwell, the County Physician, was on the stand. His evidence, in the main, consisted of the details of his several dissections of young Shann's body.

Under cross-examination he gave some evidence that will prove useful to the defense. It was in reference to the removal of the viscera. He admitted that it must have been done by some one who had a knowledge of the location of the internal organs.

Justice Abbett, Prosecutor Stockton, and ex-Senator Vanderbilt, after adjournment this afternoon, went to Princeton and examined the Shann premises. The Justice said he wanted the arrangement of the Shann house and the contents of the several rooms well fixed in his mind. Counsel for both sides accompanied him. An hour was spent in the Shann house and vicinity.

When court opened, Prof. Wormley was recalled by the State. He made slight corrections in the calculations he gave in his testimony yesterday.

County Physician Frank V. Cantwell was the next witness. He testified that he went to Princeton with Coroner Coutier. He called at the office of Dr. Bergen and, later, met Special Agent Gough of the insurance company. They visited Mrs. Shann at her home. The doctors conversed with her concerning the symptoms of the dead boy, and then examined the body. Mrs. Shann at first consented to the body being removed to Trenton for examination, but afterward objected.

Witness gave an account of the post-mortem examination of John Shann's body in the Trenton morgue. The boy was 6 feet 2 inches in height. All the fat had disappeared and he had several bed sores. All the organs were gone except one kidney and the bladder. Witness found that the brain was not diseased. There was a deep ulcer covering the right side of the cheek.

Dr. Cantwell described the examination of the body at the Rocky Hill Cemetery after it had been disinterred. He took away at that time the parts Prof. Cornwall testified to having analyzed. In his opinion the body could have been disemboweled in ten minutes. Those who did the work were not necessarily experts. Dr. Cantwell said he was connected with St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, and had had some experience with poisoning cases.

Assistant Prosecutor Apgar read the diagnosis of John Shann's symptoms during the worst period of his illness and the result of the analysis of the parts of the body, and asked Dr. Cantwell what in his opinion was the cause of death. The defense objected to the question, because it was too general and embraced the whole case. Capt. Holt quoted authorities to show that such general hypothetical questions could not be used in the examination of an expert.

Justice Abbett allowed the question, after the phraseology had been changed slightly.

Dr. Cantwell said, in his opinion, John Shann died of inflammation caused by poison, probably mercury. It was chronic poisoning. He knew of no one disease of which all the symptoms named in the question were characteristic. He said the amount of mercury administered to Shann, according to the testimony, was not in accordance with the practice of medicine. One-half grain of mercury a day is a good dose.

Capt. Holt, for the defense, asked Dr. Cantwell whether he was present at the time the long question just submitted to him was framed. He said he was present, but did not assist in framing it. Dr. Horace Wetherell made some suggestions for the question. He knew about what it was to contain before it was put to him on the witness stand. He said he had never held an autopsy in the Shann case, because he had examined none of the organs. He was questioned as to his ability, and he said he had made about 300 autopsies.

He was asked whether, within the past two weeks, he had expressed the opinion that the ulcer in the jaw was due to disease. He was not sure that he made the statement, but gave it as his opinion now that it was not. He was examined as to what he found that indicated alcoholism. He said he found nothing. He could not say whether the patient had died of consumption, because he did not have the lungs to examine.

Dr. Cantwell stated that the removal of the viscera was made by some one who knew the location of the parts. While they need not have been physicians, they must have had some knowledge to have assisted them. They could have been students. He said the windpipe was cut in a surgical way, and the lungs and heart were carefully removed. He admitted that it would have required experience to so successfully do the cutting. He did not, however, consider the removal of the viscera was successfully done, because one of the kidneys was left. Even in a hurried removal this would not have been the case if those who performed the operation were skillful.

He had no means of knowing how the contents of the abdominal cavity had been removed, whether as a whole or in part. Taking it entire would have required more skill than to have taken it away in parts. He was certain the success of the operation depended upon a strong arm and a sharp knife.

He was questioned further as to what might have been the condition of the stomach of John Shann had he been a hard drinker, whether that would have produced ulceration of the stomach and the phases of gastritis. He admitted that it might.

He was questioned for an hour and many hypothetical propositions were put to him, but he remained firm in the opinion that the conditions, as shown by the chemical analysis, pointed to the fact that Shann's stomach was inflamed and the symptoms produced were those of mercurial poisoning.

Court adjourned shortly after 3 o'clock that Judge Abbett might visit the premises of the Shanns at Princeton.

Baptists in Session.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Baptist Ministerial Association, comprising ministers and laymen of that denomination in New-York and Brooklyn, is in session at the Summer residence of the Rev. Leighton Williams, in Marlborough. The conference will end this week.

The extension of missions and the proposition to break up strong denominational lines and close in with all Christian sects for the prosecution of evangelical work in the metropolitan districts have been earnestly discussed.

The Rev. Leighton Williams, who is entertaining his Baptist co-workers, is pastor of the Amity Baptist Church in New-York.

A Five-Year-Old Boy Lost in a Fire.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Fire broke out soon after 1 o'clock this morning in the dwelling occupied by Jacob Herold, 242 Colfax Street. When the family awakened the house was a mass of flames. The father made efforts to rescue all the members of his family, but to his intense agony found his five-year-old son missing. After the fire was extinguished the charred remains of the boy were found in the ruins burned to a crisp. Meantime the flames had spread to an adjoining dwelling, and before the fire was subdued five houses had been consumed. Loss and insurance not known.

Mexican Volcano in Eruption.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Aug. 11.—There is much excitement among the people living in the State of Colima over the eruption of the Colima volcano, which has been in a state of activity for several days. Severe earthquake shocks which were felt here have been accompanying the eruption.

The farmers living in the valley at the base of the volcano have sought places of refuge, and fears are entertained that their growing crops will be destroyed.

Banks Forced to Suspend.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 11.—The Hamilton County Bank of Webster City closed its doors yesterday. The assets are $145,000; the liabilities, $130,000.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Aug. 11.—The Waxahachie National Bank, capital, $100,000, has suspended.

Six Buildings Burned in Panama.

PANAMA, Aug. 11.—A fire broke out at 10:30 o'clock last night in a building three doors from the office of the Central and South American Telegraph Company. The flames spread rapidly, and before they were subdued had destroyed six buildings. The fire was confined to the block in which it originated.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 11, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market continues dull and nominal at 16c for No. 7....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 25,000 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 5@30 points advance, as following the foreign markets. Havre was steady at ¼f advance; Hamburg was quiet at ¼@¾ pfennig advance. August deliveries stood at the close at 14.80@14.85c, (selling 14.80 for 750 bags,) September at 14.95@15c, (selling at 14.95@15c for 9,000 bags,) October at 14.85@14.90c, (selling at 14.90c for 2,500 bags,) November at 14.80@14.85c, (selling at 14.75@14.80c for 1,000 bags,) December at 14.75@14.80c, (selling at 14.70@14.80c for 9,750 bags,) January at 14.75@14.80c, (selling at 14.75@14.80c for 1,250 bags.) March at 14.30@14.40c, (selling at 14.30@14.35c for 500 bags,) and May at 14@14.10c, (selling at 14.10c for 250 bags.) Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 167,439 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 57,795 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 9,727 bags.

COTTON—Futures were moderately active, and August showed an advance of 13 points on local short covering, while the other months were only 2@6 points up. The strength was due entirely to local operators buying....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 101,500 bales....August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.51@7.52c, (selling at 7.39@7.52c for 7,500 bales,) September at 7.48@7.49c, (selling at 7.40@7.48c for 11,000 bales.) October at 7.57@7.58c, (selling at 7.51@7.58c for 27,000 bales,) November at 7.67@7.68, (selling at 7.61@7.67c for 8,500 bales,) December at 7.76@7.77c, (selling at 7.71@7.77c for 16,300 bales,) January at 7.86@7.87c, (selling at 7.80@7.97c for 25,700 bales,) February at 7.95@7.96c, (selling at 7.90@7.92c for 1,500 bales,) and March at 8.03@8.04c, (selling at 7.98@8.04c for 3,200 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 124 bales sold to spinners at steady prices; middling, 7 11-16@7 15-16c....Port receipts to-day, 1,047 bales, against 823 bales same day last year, and for the week, 10,280 bales, against 10,734 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a better feeling generally, and more disposition shown to purchase, with prices steady....Sales were about 16,150 pkgs, including 3,100 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.15@$3.35; 450 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50@$3.75, 600 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat straights at $3.65@$3.75, 4,500 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.90@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 3,450 bbls No. 1 at $2.50@$2.75, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, 1,500 sacks supers on private terms, 1,350 sacks fine at $1.85, 150 bbls rye mixtures at $2.70, 750 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.50@$2.85....Arrivals since our last, 12,768 bbls and 32,072 sacks, and export clearances hence, 4,698 bbls and 15,379 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 28,649 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow cornmeal, in bags, quoted at 94c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 ℔, at 75@80c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ℔ 100 ℔....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 55@57c from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was quiet, as the advance of 1¾@2¼c checked the export inquiry....Sales, 158,000 bushels, of which 98,000 bushels to shippers, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 red, at 1⅛@1¼c under September, delivered; 8,000 bushels do at September price, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels choice red Winter at 1c under September, delivered; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at September price, elevator; 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, at 8½c under December, delivered, and 16,000 bushels do at 1⅛c under September, delivered. The trade bought 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅛@1¼c under September, delivered; 16,000 bushels do ½c over August, store; 18,000 bushels do at 67⅝@68c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels ungraded red at 64½@65c delivered....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69¼c, store; do, late August, at 70¼c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 72½c....The clearances hence since our last were 150,930 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 377,250 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 315,950 bushels, and in the interior 328,361 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 530,165 bushels....Options were fairly active and closed strong at an advance of 1¾@2⅜c, as influenced by the Government report, better cables, decreased receipts, firmer Western markets, foreign buying, and shorts covering....Future sales were 1,830,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels August at 67⅝@68⅞c, closing at 68⅞c; 825,000 bushels September at 69 5-16@70¾c, closing at 70¾c; 140,000 bushels October at 72@73⅜c, closing at 73⅜c; 725,000 bushels December at 76⅜@78⅛c, closing at 78⅛c; 110,000 bushels May at 82⅞@84⅝c, closing at 84⅝c.

CORN—Spot was a trifle easier, but closed firm with a moderate export demand....Sales, 69,000 bushels, of which 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 48⅜@48¾c delivered. The trade bought 20,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48⅝c delivered, and 25,000 bushels do at 47¾c elevator....The receipts for the day were 9,900 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 51,523 bushels, with, in the interior, 320,578 bushels....The clearances hence were 15,835 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 121,412 bushels....Options opened weak and declined ⅜@½c on reports of rains in the corn belt, with local realizing, but rallied ¼@⅜c with wheat and closed firm at ⅛c under yesterday, with a light trade....The sales of options were 290,000 bushels, with August closing at 47½c, 130,000 bushels September 47⅞@48¼c, closing at 48⅛c; 120,000 bushels October at 48⅜@49c, closing at 48⅞c; 40,000 bushels December at 47½@48c, closing at 48c.

OATS—Spot were generally unchanged and in fair jobbing demand....Sales, 142,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 40½@41c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 39½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped at 42c; No. 3 do at 41c; No. 2 mixed at 32@32½c for 66,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 31½c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white at 38c; rejected mixed at 30@32½c for 8,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago at 33@33½c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed at 32@34c for 11,000 bushels, and track white at 39@45½c for 34,000 bushels....Options advanced ½@⅝c on the Government report, fell ¼@⅜c on freer offerings, and closed weak at ¼c decline on August, and ¼@⅜c advance on others, with a fair trade....Sales of options, 170,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels August at 31½@32¼c, closing at 31½c; 80,000 bushels September at 31½@31⅞c, closing at 31½c; 60,000 bushels October at 31⅞@32¼c, closing at 31⅞c....The receipts here to-day were 122,850 bushels; exports, 94 bushels.

METALS—Tin dull; spot quoted at 18.35c bid....Copper weak at 9.65c....Lead quiet at 3.30c....Spelter quiet at 3.85c.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was entirely nominal. There were no orders worthy of the name, and holders, owing to a decline in lard, were not talking quite so firm. Prime crude was quoted at 35c; choice do at 37c. Prime yellow was unchanged at 43c. Lard oil is firm and a trifle higher, with holders asking 68c.

PROVISIONS—For hog products at the West the market was easier. There was considerable selling by longs to realize profits and the receipts of swine made a material increase. Pork opened unchanged to 50 points lower and closed easy at 10 to 50 points off for the day. Lard was depressed, the decline for the day being 12½@22½ points. Short ribs closed steady at a decline of 12½ points from last night's final prices....PORK quiet; steady; sales, 200 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago, September closed at $12.50, and January at $12.50....BACON opened at a decline of 30 points for September delivery, with longs free sellers to realize profits; a recovery of 20 points followed, and the close was steady, with prices off 12½ points for the day at $7.32½ for September and October....DRESSED HOGS were more freely offered and prices were easier; quoted at 8¼c for 160 ℔ average, 7¾c for 200 ℔, 8c for 180 ℔, 8¼c for 140 ℔, 8⅜c for 120 ℔, and 8½c for pigs; interior deliveries, 44,000 head....CUTMEATS were in slow demand, but steady. Sales, 6,000 ℔ pickled bellies, 12 ℔ average, at 11½c, closing at 11½c; 10½@11½c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats at Western prices, sales were made of 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 16 ℔ average, at 9½c, and 75 tcs skinned hams on private terms....BEEF was more active and steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17; 400 bbls family at $10@$12, and 300 tcs extra India mess at $16....BEEF HAMS were quiet, but steady with, at the West, $16@$16.50 quoted, while here $17@$17.50 was quoted....LARD—Western steam lard was dull and in sympathy with weaker advices from the West prices declined, closing easy at 25@30 points off for the day; cash was in slow demand and easier. Sales were 250 tcs to the local trade at $8.80, closing steady at $8.80. Options—No sales; August closed at $8.65 nominal, September at $8.65 bid, and October at $8.50 nominal. City steam was in demand from refiners and firmer; sales, 200 tcs at $8@$8.25; refined was quiet and easier at $9.50 for refined for the Continent and $9.75 for South America; compound quiet at $7.75@$8; at Chicago September closed at $8.20 and October at $8.05....TALLOW—The demand was slow, but supplies were limited and the market was firm at 4¾c bid for prime city....STEARINE—Lard stearine was dull and quoted nominally unchanged at 11c. Oleostearine was quiet and without change at 9c....BUTTER—The very light receipts help to keep the market in a firm position and to offset the rather light demand for the day. The financial situation is mainly responsible for the moderate business, and values remain unchanged....Western extra creamery, 21½@22c; do, poor to prime, 16@20½c; State creamery at 21½@22c for extra tubs and 21½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 21c; do, poor to prime, 17@20c; imitation creamery, 14½@18c; Western dairy, 14@17c; Western factory, 14@17c....CHEESE—The market is easier on fancy colored and the demand light, while shippers are buying very sparingly of the lower grades....Full cream State is within the range of 8¼@9c for large white, 9@9½c for colored, and 8@9¼c for small size; part skims at 1½@6c; full skims at ½@1c....EGGS—The demand is very moderate, but the light receipts tend to keep prices steady....State and Pennsylvania, 17c; Western, best, 15@16c; Western seconds, ℔ case, $2.50@$3.25.

SUGAR—There is a fair inquiry to-day and full prices were obtained....Sales, 317 hhds and 1,400 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c, and 6,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅝c....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅝c....Refined are moderately active and firm....Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

TOBACCO—The business remains quiet, with values steady....Sales included 100 cases 1891 Wisconsin Havana, 9@11½c; 50 cases 1891 Zimmers, 11@12c; 50 cases 1891 Dutch, 12@13c; 100 cases sundries, 6½@30c; 300 bales Havana, 70c@$1.10; 75 bales Sumatra, $2.85@$4.25.

WOOL—Business is almost at a standstill and values cannot be correctly quoted, as large lines have been withdrawn from offer and manufacturers are buying very sparingly on account of the scarcity of cash....Sales included 15,000 ℔ fine unwashed, 15,000 ℔ Territory, 7,000 ℔ scoured, 150,000 ℔ pulled, and 82,000 ℔ carpets, all on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight market continues quiet, and although the lines have not reduced rates the market is weak, the export trade in grain being light. Steamers for charter with grain are still held at 3s 3d to Cork for orders from the Atlantic ports, with very little inquiry from shippers. Petroleum, general cargo lumber, and deal freights are also quiet, but the market holds firm on the small supply of tonnage at hand. Coal freights, coastwise, are flat and dull, and rates from local shipping points are down to 40@45c to Boston and Portland, the lowest point touched in a year. Berth engagements, hence to Hamburg, 300 tcs lard at 90 pfennigs, to Rotterdam, 100 bbls cottonseed oil at 22½c; to Copenhagen, 25 bbls syrup at 20s; to Liverpool, 150 tcs lard at 15s. Charters: A British steamer, 2,182 tons, with general cargo, hence to Havre, at 15s; a German steamer, 572 tons, with phosphate rock from Fernandina to Stettin at 21s 9d; a British steamer, 2,296 tons, with phosphate rock from Fernandina or Brunswick to Hamburg at 18s; a British steamer, 957 tons, with resin from Savannah to Liverpool at 2s 6d; a Dutch ship, 1,749 tons, with general cargo, hence to Melbourne, at a lump sum; a new steel British ship, (to arrive,) with 100,000 cases petroleum from New-York.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 11, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City........	731	....	67	3,124	1,378
Sixtieth Street....	199	....	135	2,645	....
Fortieth Street....	....	....	....	....	1,256
Hoboken........	1,105	....	....	433	....
Total........	2,035	....	202	6,202	2,634

BEEVES—Receipts were 121 cars: 41 cars at Jersey City, 13 cars at Sixtieth Street, 52 cars at Hoboken, and 15 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad—28 cars consigned to slaughterers, 52 cars for export, and 41 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef steady at 8c ℔ ℔ and American steers lower, 9½@11c ℔ ℔ estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: Eastmans Company, 1,800 quarters of beef in the Umbria and 1,200 quarters in the Circassia; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 1,400 quarters and 217 live cattle on the Mobile, which boat will also take 226 cattle for Lehman Brothers; J. Shamberg & Son, 300 cattle on the Marengo; M. Goldsmith, 125 do on the Buffalo; L. S. Dillenback, 130 sheep on the Tjomo and 75 do on the Caribbee. The market opened active and continued brisk till the close at an advance of 10c per cwt on choice cattle and 20c on common to medium grades. Texans sold at $3.80@$4.05 ℔ cwt; Colorados at $3.67½@$4.60; 2 cars of Illinois stillers at $5.10@$5.25; native steers at $3.75@$5.20 for common to prime; tail ends at $2.75; oxen and stags at $4.10@$5; bulls at $2.20@$2.75; cows at $2.75. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—13 Ohio steers, 1,547 ℔ average, at $5.20 ℔ 100 ℔; 12 Kentucky do, 1,327 ℔, at $4.85; 18 do, 1,214 ℔, at $4.50; 1 do, 1,150 ℔, at $4.50; 4 do, 1,120 ℔, at $4.15; 8 Western do, 1,081 ℔, at $4.30; 9 Colorados, 1,144 ℔, at $3.67½; 11 mixed do, 1,186 ℔, at $4.50; 1 State do, 810 ℔, at $3.75; 2 oxen, 1,675 ℔, at $5; 2 bulls, 760 ℔, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—19 Illinois steers, 1,237 ℔, at $4.80; 10 do, 1,175 ℔, at $3.90; 19 Kentucky do, 1,214 ℔, at $4.40; 18 do, 1,188 ℔, at $4.35; 33 Colorados, 1,293 ℔, at $4.60; 32 do, 1,173 ℔, at $4.30; 32 Texans, 1,048 ℔, at $4.05; 24 do, 887 ℔, at $3.80; 24 stags, 1,182 ℔, at $4.10. NEWTON & GILLETT—16 West Virginia steers, 1,489 ℔, at $4.95; 19 do, 1,267 ℔, at $4.40; 19 do, 1,298 ℔, at $4.40; 16 Ohio do, 1,242 ℔, at $4.50; 4 do, 1,180 ℔, at $4.25; 18 do, 1,129 ℔, at $4.25; 2 cows, 775 ℔, at $2.75. SHERMAN & CULVER—17 Ohio steers, 1,338 ℔, at $5.10; 13 do, 1,269 ℔, at $4.90; 4 do, 1,190 ℔, at $4.70; 64 Illinois do, 1,250 ℔, at $5; 11 do, 1,323 ℔, at $4.90; 4 do, 1,175 ℔, at $4.40; 7 do, 1,107 ℔, at $4.30. M. GOLDSMITH—19 Illinois steers, 1,307 ℔, at $5; 18 do, 1,252 ℔, at $4.60. J. SHAMBERG & SON—16 Peoria (Ill.) stillers, 1,290 ℔, at $5.25; 16 do, 1,325 ℔, at $5.10. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 bulls, 700 ℔, at $2.25; 7 do, 807 ℔, at $2.20; 2 cattle, 725 ℔, at $2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 28 cars: 13 cars at Jersey City for the market; 13 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 2 cars, together with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Market dull, but steady for good sheep and lambs, while common stock was weak and lower. Sheep sold at $3.62½@$4.37½ ℔ cwt for poor to fair, lambs at $4.50@$6.25 for common to choice. *SALES.*—D. HARRINGTON—148 Kentucky sheep, 93 ℔ average, at $3.62½ ℔ 100 ℔; 225 do, 94 ℔, at $4.37½; 258 Kentucky lambs, 57 ℔, at $4.62½; 255 do, 58 ℔, at $5; 249 do, 60½ ℔, at $5.50, less $20; 255 do, 64 ℔, at $5.75; 492 do, 67½ ℔, at $6.25; 49 Kentucky bucks, 108 ℔, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—239 Michigan lambs, 68 ℔, at $5.75; 242 do, 67 ℔, at $5.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—239 Kentucky lambs, 70 ℔, at $5.75; 15 State do, 63 ℔, at $5.50. NEWTON & GILLETT—67 Ohio sheep, 86 ℔, at $4.15; 76 Ohio lambs, 69 ℔, at $5.70. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—135 Virginia lambs, 65 ℔, at $5.75; 105 do, 63 ℔, at $5.12½; 22 do, 57 ℔, at $4.50. S. JUDD & CO.—533 West Virginia lambs, 65 ℔, at $5.75. P. S. KASE—32 Jersey lambs, 62 ℔, at $6.12½; 5 Jersey ewes, 116 ℔, at $4.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market dull, but unchanged for all kinds. About 100 unsold at the close. Common to choice veals sold at 5@6¼c ℔ ℔; fed calves at 4c; buttermilks and grassers at 2¼@3½c; Western calves at 3@4c. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—10 buttermilks and grassers, 180 ℔ average, at $3.12½ ℔ 100 ℔; 33 buttermilk calves, 180 ℔, at $2.55; 4 veals, 115 ℔, at $5.50; 1 do, 134 ℔, at $5. J. P. NELSON—6 fed calves, 158 ℔, at $4; 36 veals, 140 ℔, at $6.25. HUME & MULLEN—9 veals, 161 ℔, at $6.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—(Late yesterday,) 26 veals, 147 ℔, at $6.37½; 5 mixed calves, 160 ℔, at $3.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—15 Western calves, 295 ℔, at $4; 7 do, 493 ℔, at $3; 45 grassers, 198 ℔, at $2.25.

HOGS—The arrivals were 19 cars: 10 cars at Jersey City and 9 cars at Fortieth Street. A few for sale. Market active and higher at $5.70@$6.90 ℔ cwt, choice light at $7.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 620 head; total for week thus far, 11,470 head; for same time last week, 12,760 head; consigned through, 620 head; to New-York, 520 head; on sale, none; market opened and closed firm. Hogs—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 8,100 head; total for week thus far, 23,550 head; for same time last week, 36,450 head; consigned through, 5,700 head; to New-York, 2,100 head; on sale, 2,400 head; market opened active and higher, but weakened before noon; closed 10@15c lower than opening prices, but about all sold; Yorkers sold early at $6.60@$6.70; later, at $6.45@$6.50; good light mixed, $6.50@$6.60; mediums and heavy, $6.50@$6.60; roughs $4.25@$5; stags, $3.25@$4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 3,800 head; total for week thus far, 19,400 head; for same time last week, 28,400 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 2,200 head; on sale, 2,000 head; market opened steady for good to choice; dull and lower for common; closed steady for sheep; fully 15@30c lower for lambs, with sales of good lambs at $4.75@$5; good to choice lambs, $5.25@$5.50; extra fancy, 85 ℔, $5.75; fair to good, $4.25@$5; culls, $2.50@$3.50; good to choice sheep, $3.50@$4; extra wethers, for export, $4.25@$4.50; culls to fair, $2@$3.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 740 head; shipments, 540 head; market, nothing doing; all through consignments; no cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market firm; light weights, $6.35@$6.40; medium weights, $6.20@$6.30; heavy, $5.50@$5.70; 6 cars hogs shipped to New-York today. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market very bad; scarcely anything doing.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 2,700 head; market 10c lower for Texans; fair to good Texas steers, $2.50@$3.35; natives interior in quality. Hogs—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 500 head; market opened strong closed 10c lower; butchers' and good light, $5.50@$5.75; others $5@$5.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 600 head; market steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,700 head; shipments, 2,300 head; natives steady; Texans, 15c higher; Westerns strong; best steers, $4.80@$5; good to choice, $4.25@$4.75; others, $3@$4.20; Texans, $2.50@$3.40; Westerns, $3.25@$3.90; cows, $1.35@$3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market opened 10@15c lower; closed 20@30c lower; $4.15@$4.80 for common rough, heavy; $4.85@$5.25 for mixed and packers; $5.25@$5.35 for shipping heavy; $5.35@$5.45 for butchers' weights, and $5.55@$5.60 for light.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Advanced Steadily, Trade in Oats Was Liberal and Provisions Easy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The best wheat market in months developed to-day. The cash price is up 3c a bushel. For the September option there was an advance of 2⅜c, and the closing was steady within ⅛c from the top figures. The low crop estimates, light receipts, and better financial outlook were the main reasons. Corn broke on the rains over the West, and only scored a net gain of ⅛c. Provisions were depressed by the large receipts of hogs, leaving off 20c down for pork and 12½c for lard and ribs.

Wheat at the opening was about ⅝@⅞c higher than yesterday's closing, reacted ⅜@⅝c, advanced 1⅝c, eased off ⅜c, held steady, and then advanced ⅞c again, and the closing was about 2⅜c higher for September and 2⅛c higher for December than the closing figures of yesterday. The Government was bullish, English cables higher, and Continental cables showed an advance all around, and there was a gradual increasing confidence. New-York exchange—5@10c discount—was a prime factor in the market as showing the tendency of the financial situation. There was more disposition to buy for investment and some covering of shorts. Cash wheat was also in better demand, and a little more business was transacted for export, the fact that exchange is much more salable helping this branch of the trade. There were rumors of possible frost in the Northwest.

There was a good deal of corn sold at the start on the showers reported through the Mississippi Valley and westward, which were said to be extending eastward with indications of becoming general through the Central States. Opening trades were ¼@½c less, and after selling down ¼c more, rallied ⅝c on good buying by parties who construed the Government report as quite bullish, changed some, ruled steady, and closed with a trifle gain.

Trade in oats was liberal, with stronger feeling, due chiefly to the advance of wheat and also to the Government crop report, reducing the condition over 10 points last month. The market opened unsettled and prices advanced ⅝@⅞c, but yielded ⅛c, rallied, and closed steady with a net gain of ⅝@⅞c.

There were 18,000 hogs at the yards, 8,000 over yesterday's estimate. The provision market started weak, and although it received some support at the lower prices which prevailed, the tendency was toward easiness. Lard was the article principally offered. The Anglo-American was the chief seller and Hately the buyer of lard. The Chicago Packing Company was the seller of ribs.

The demand for vessel room was slow and rates were unchanged at 1¼c for wheat and 1c for corn to Buffalo and 2¾c for corn to Kingston. The inquiry for rates on hay for export has fallen off and freight brokers say there is nothing doing.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 230 cars; oats, 157 cars; hogs, 10,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug........	60½	62⅜	60⅛	62¼
Sept........	61¼@61½	63⅛	61⅛	63
Dec........	69¼	70⅞	68⅞	70⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug........	38⅜	39	38	39
Sept........	39½	40	39⅜	39⅞
Oct........	40⅞	41½	40½	41
May........	42@42½	42⅞	41⅞	42½
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug........	24	24¾	24¼	24¾
Sept........	24¾@25	25⅝	24¾	25½
May........	30½	31⅞	30½	31½
Mess pork, ℔ bbl—				
Aug........	....	....	....	$12.25
Sept........	$12.60	$12.60	$12.45	12.50
Oct........	....	....	....	12.50
Lard, ℔ 100 ℔—				
Aug........	....	....	....	8.17½
Sept........	8.20	8.25	8.12½	8.20
Oct........	8.15	8.15	7.95	8.02½
Short ribs, ℔ 100 ℔—				
Aug........	....	....	....	7.32½
Sept........	7.15	7.35	7.15	7.32½
Oct........	7.30	7.32½	7.30	7.32½

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 62¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 54@60c; No. 2 red, 62¼c; No. 2 corn, 39c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; mess pork, ℔ bbl, $12.50@$12.75; lard, ℔ 100 ℔, $8.17½@$8.22½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.32½@$7.37½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.87½@$8.12½; oats, No. 2 white, free on board, 28⅛c; No. 3 do, do, free on board, 27¼c.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Wheat, bushels........	84,949	126,454
Corn, bushels........	225,767	55,577
Oats, bushels........	256,120	184,125

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Cotton weak; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net receipts, 65 bales; gross receipts, 64 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,363 bales; to France, 375 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 45,654 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,630 bales; gross receipts, 3,710 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,363 bales; to France, 2,872 bales; to the Continent, 1,279 bales; coastwise, 4,726 bales; sales, 2,850 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 61 bales, all new crop; gross receipts, 61 bales; exports, coastwise, 899 bales; sales, 305 bales; stock, 16,668 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 818 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,853 bales; sales, 1,839 bales; spinners', 22 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7½c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 23 bales, including 15 bales new crop; exports, coastwise, 606 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,893 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 554 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,451 bales; sales, 815 bales.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—National Transit certificates opened at 58¾; closed at 58; highest, 58¾; lowest, 58; sales, 5,000 bbls.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 12 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 1 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 2 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria";) at 3:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 4 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Saale";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary to 10:30 A. M.) for ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 A. M. for DEMERARA direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX CAYES, HAITI, per steamship Alene; at 1 P. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 1 P. M. for BARBADOS, PARA, MARANHAM, CEARA, and MANAOS, per steamship Justin, (letters for other parts of Brazil and for the La Plata Countries must be directed "per Justin";) at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Rover, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of New-York, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *13 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Island, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Saale, Sat., Aug. 12, 9 A. M. | Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M.
Spree, Tu., Aug. 15, 1 P. M. | Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 5 A. M. | Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Trave, W'd., Aug. 23, 6 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Fulda, Aug. 19 | Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.

Normannia, Au. 17, 10 A. M. | A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.

First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Circassia, Aug. 12, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
Furnessia, Aug. 19, 11 A. M. | Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Aug. 16, 10 A. M. | *Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ P. M.
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 A. M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW-YORK—LONDON.
Steamers leave Pier 57, foot West 27th St., N. R.
MANITOBA..........AUG. 2
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING COMPANY,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. DIDAM, Thursday, July 27, 4:00 P. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM, Saturday, July 29, 5:30 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. Colombia..........Monday, 21st Aug., noon
S. S. Alamo..........Friday, 25th Aug., noon
S. S. City of Para..........Wednesday, 30th Aug., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

Maine Steamship Company

The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Tallahassee..........Thursday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee..........Saturday, Aug. 12, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta..........Tuesday, Aug. 15, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. | W. H. RHETT, G'l Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE..........Tuesday, Aug. 15
ALGONQUIN..........Friday, Aug. 18
SEMINOLE..........Tuesday, Aug. 22
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.

Paris, Aug. 16, 8 A. M. | New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Aug. 19, 10½ A. M. | Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupé..........Sat., Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul..........Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..........Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE

For BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.

Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M.; Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application. New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 8c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.

Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.

AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.

INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH LINE, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays. Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany, Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.; East 31st St., 3:00 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 3 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.

FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30, A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

*Denotes express trains.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT,
Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,
Catskill Mountains.

Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.

A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.

In Effect July 2, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

5:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 9:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 139 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeyman's Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.

A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.

B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.

C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A. B. C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station; A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.

HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.

NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 261, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT,
General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON SATURDAY, AUG. 12, AND WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.

9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls.

1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Livingston Manor.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibuled Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A.,
56 Beaver St., New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
12:00 NOON.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:00 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.

EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 8:45 A. M.

ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—Daily. Cincinnati 7:30, Indianapolis 10:45 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

READING
RAILROAD SYSTEM.
Anthracite Coal—No Smoke—No Cinders.

Time Table in effect July 1, 1893.

LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION.

TRAINS leave foot of Liberty St., North River.
For Chicago..........11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Buffalo..8:15, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Niagara Falls.11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Rochester..8:15, 11:30 A. M., 8:00 P. M.
Above trains run daily. Through Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars.

FOR WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, AND SCRANTON, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, except Scranton, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.

FOR POTTSVILLE, 8:15 A. M., 12:30, 3:45 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M.

FOR READING AND HARRISBURG, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

FOR EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK, 7:00, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 5:15, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

EXPRESS TRAINS leave stations Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty St., North River.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Pullman Parlor Cars on day trains and Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains.

Tickets and Parlor Car seats can be secured at 172, 235, 261, 415, 849, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and 98 Broadway, Williamsburg.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	10:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.